

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 36 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

You get the
VALUES.
We get the
BUSINESS.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

Visit our Linen
partment while in
store. It will pay y

Fall Dress Goods Stock Now Complete.

Hundreds of shapes and weaves to select from. Our American visitors will find it very profitable to invest in Imported Dress Fabrics before they return. Take for instance our Priestly Cloth at \$1.00 a yard. A merchant on the American side would have to charge you \$1.50 for the same. Those who are wanting costumes for the fall fairs will also be interested in the following list of fabrics.

PRIESTLY'S WOOL VENETIAN—We are showing this beautiful material 3006 made from fine pure wool thoroughly shrunk, ready for the scissors, Blues, Browns, Greens, Greys, Black. Fine for Jacket and Skirt Costumes—48 inches wide \$1.00 a yard.

ZIBELINES—Are going to be used very much. They have all the styles of Camels Hair, but being shorter in the Nap will give longer and more satisfactory wear. We show them at their best in \$1.25, 1.50, and 2.00 goods. Shades Dark Greys, Browns, Blues, Blacks.

FRENCH FLANNELS Tailor made Costumes call for separate Waists. We are showing a beautiful range of patterns in French Flannels. Lots of variety in shadings and not very many Waists to a piece. Our range at 50c. a yard is made from fine Botany yarn and finished to look like Silk.

PRIESTLY'S BLACKS—Have a world wide reputation for being the best. We are showing a full range of their newest weaves. For a real good Black dress we know of none better.

Trimmings for all Our Dress Goods.

The New Dress Trimmings Have Arrived.

It is to be a big season for Trimmings; Separable Galoons will be a strong feature. In fact to be correct nearly every Galoon will have to be on the separable order. Jewelled, Steel and Silver Buttons are quite the proper caper too. We import our Trimmings so that our styles are exclusive.

SEPARABLE MEDALION GALOONS—up to \$3.00 a yard mostly Blacks.

FLOWERED BATISTE BANDS—up to \$2.00 a yard, White, Arabian and Black.

FLORAL BANDS—25c. to \$3.00 a yard. Colors as well as white.
SEPARABLE PLANER FLORAL GALOONS—Mostly in the Arabian shades.

ALL OVERS—that look like hand made goods up to \$10.00 a yard.
PLANER VENISE COLLARS—up to \$5.00.
Applique Trimmings from 5c. to \$3.00 a yard.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Skirts.

We are showing about twenty styles to select from. Colors are principally Black, Greys, and Blue. Many ladies have found Ready-to-Wear Skirts a great convenience. Prices range from the unlined Duck at 75c. up to the elaborately trimmed Broadcloth at \$12.50 each.

Beautiful Silk Waists for \$4.50

Is what you are sure to say when you see the New Silk Waists that arrived. We believe they are equal to that very special waist we sold last season.

They are made from fine quality of Taffeta, lined throughout, detachable collars, finely tucked and hemstitched. We show blacks in every size 22 to 42 inches. The colors rose, blue, red, tuscan and white are only a few of the smaller sizes.

Our New Jackets.

Little did we think when we announced the arrival of our new line of jackets last week that there would be such a heavy demand for them so early. We are interested in either Capes, Jackets or Ulsters be sure and see this, the latest assortment of Wraps ever shown in Napanee.

Capes for Elderly Ladies—Long and beautifully trimmed. Black and dark greys mostly. Some very large sizes in the lot too, \$5.00 to \$14.00.

Girls' Coats—We contracted with a manufacturer in Germany who makes a specialty of Girls' Coats and he has made for us a collection that are proud to show. The styles are very taking and at the rate they are we will not have enough to last the season through. Natty little Reefer up. Silk Lined Monte Carlos up to \$14.00.

Women's Coats—Short Fall Jackets \$3.50 to \$7.50. Three lengths \$5.00 to \$20.00. Full length Ulsters \$13.50 to \$30.00.

Men's Furnishings.

(East Store)

Men who are particular and men who are economical find their dress needs best met at this most convenient furnishing goods store. Its location is so convenient and you're served so promptly that you're in and out almost before you realize it. Then there are the splendid stocks of everything a man requires for the newest and most approved styles—and all at lower prices than goods can be bought elsewhere.

This fall's stock is overflowing the department—we must have more room—therefore the balance of our summer goods must go.

Stanfield's Celebrated Unshrinkable Underwear.

This is beyond a doubt the most durable, the healthiest, and the most comfortable Woollen Underwear manufactured. Every garment is guaranteed to shrink in the washing we give you your money back. They always retain their elasticity and softness. All sizes \$1.50 a garment.

Ready-to-Wear Clothing For Men and Boys

The Clothing we have secured for our business has nothing in it but the much exploited trashy stuff. Depend on it—styles are correct, the garments are cut and worked in a shape that will endure—whereas the cheaply made clothing is merely pressed into shape by the tailor's goose. The lines soon leave

THE NAPANEE STORE

SEPARABLE FLANKER FLORAL GALLOONS—mostly in the Arabian shades.
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Odd Lines of Women's Neckwear

Out on counter we have placed several odd lines of Dainty Neckwear at one price, 25c. each. Most of them worth more.

Remnant Table.

Is loaded with odds and ends from the different departments such as Dress Goods, Prints, Table Linen, Steamrooms, White Shirt Waists, Children's Pinafores, etc., etc.

Heavy Curtains and Table Covers.

Small Table Covers—One Yard square, in rich mercerized Damask, Pretty shades of Rose, Green, and Red \$1.25 each.

Large Table Covers—1½ and 2 yards square—Pretty shades \$1.00 to \$4.00.

Striped Bagdad Curtains—For Halls, Doorways, Dens in rich color combinations \$2.75 to \$4.00.

Heavy Damasks—in the new shadings, wide fringes knotted; beautiful effects produced by mercerizing, \$5.00 to \$15.00 a pair.

This is beyond a doubt the most durable, the healthiest, and the comfortable Woolen Underwear manufactured. Every garment is guaranteed. If they shrink in the washing we give you your money back. They always retain their elasticity and softness. All sizes \$1.50 a garment.

Ready-to-Wear Clothing For Men and Boys

The Clothing we have secured for our business has nothing in common with the much exploited trashy stuff. Depend on it—styles are correct the garments are cut and worked in a shape that will endure—whereas less made clothing is merely pressed into shape by the tailor's goose and lines soon leave.

MEN'S CLOTHING ! BOY'S CLOTHING

Men's Cravenette Waterproof Coats are made of Dark Grey and Olive Green Shades, just the thing for a light fall overcoat, and yet showerproof. Sizes 34 to 42—prices \$10 and \$12.50.

Men's All-Wool Halifax Tweed Suits—This is our old reliable \$5 suit, only the shades this year are very much better and the goods richer looking than we have shown other seasons. It is the best \$5 suit sold in Canada to-day.

Men's Suits of fancy mixtures, checks and overchecks, new shades of browns, greys, blues and greens, every suit a splendid value and cannot be excelled for the money we ask for them. Sizes 36 to 44. Prices from \$3.00 to \$17.50.

It's interesting to see how mothers are buying boys' clothing this store. A mother goes to the store where she knows children's things as good in their way as grown people.

Boys' Norfolk Suits in Brown. Grey mixed goods, sizes 3 to 12; pleated Coats with and without \$3.00, 3.75, 4.50.

Boys' 2 Piece Suits sizes 3 to 1 at \$1.50 to \$4.00.

Boys' Fancy 3 and 4 Piece Blouse Suits sizes 3 to 12 years, to \$6.50 each.

Boys' All-Wool Halifax Two Piece Suits in light and dark heavy weights, sizes 10 to 17 years, an extra strong suit \$4.00 each.

Boys' 2 Piece Suits in Brown Grey Mixed Worsteds and T. \$3.00 to \$7.50 each.

Wanted = MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING APPRENTICES. GOOD COAT and PANT MAKERS—Highest prices for good work.

BIG TEA SALE

In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 4c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell

15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.

20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.

25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.

and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

WM. COXALL.

All For \$1.25 Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS one year.

Weekly Globe one year.

NAPANEE EXPRESS Christmas Number.

NAPANEE EXPRESS Calendar for 1903.

All For \$1.25

302 students enrolled last year—172 young ladies and 130 young men. New Pipe-organ Domestic Science Rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Extensive improvements now in progress. Two Matriculation Scholarships, value \$150 and \$100, won in 1901. Nearly 40 candidates were successful at the local exams of the Toronto conservatory of music including Piano, Pipe-organ, Vocal, Violin, and Harmony. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario. Special attention given to Physical Culture in the College Gymnasium. Large Athletic Grounds. Buildings heated by steam and lighted throughout by 250 electric lights. Will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902. For illustrated circulars, address,

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.
 F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

10,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED

Farm Laborers' Excursions

SECOND CLASS.

\$10

Will be run to stations on C. P. R. in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west and North-west of Winnipeg as far as MOOSE JAW, ESTEVAN and YORKTON.

On AUGUST 30th from stations in Ontario East of Toronto to Sharbot Lake and Kings ton and midland Div. North of Toronto and Cardwell.

One-way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, with a certificate extending the trip, before Sept. 10th, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia as above. If purchasers engage as farm laborers at Winnipeg, provided such farm laborers will work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect, they will be returned to original starting point at \$15.00, on or before Nov. 30th, 1902.

Tickets not good on "Imperial Limited."

For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest railway agent.

A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Genl. Passr. Agt., Toronto.

NOTICE

—THE—

The Annual General Meeting.

of the "Napanee Water and Electric Company," Limited, will be held in business office of the Company, L Block, Napanee, on

Monday, August 25th, at 3 o'clock p.m.

for the election of officers, and for general business.

ALF. KNIGHT, Secy.

Dated at Napanee this 13th day of August, 1902.

VOTERS' LIST, 1902.

Municipality of the Town of Napanee, of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections 8 and 9 of the Voters' List Act, the required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to Act, of all persons appearing by the last Assessment Roll of the said Municipality be entitled to vote in the said Municipal elections for members of the Legislative assembly and at Municipal elections, a said list was first posted up at my office, Napanee, on the 19th day of August, 1902, and remains there for inspection.

Electioners are called upon to examine said list and if any omissions or errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

J. E. HERRING, Town Clerk.

Napanee, August, 21st, 1902.

A. S. Kimmerly has plenty of Liv Salt in large sacks. Great bargains. Our 25c tea beats all. Plenty of Bran and Shorts in stock. 25c stock machine oil 25 cents per lb. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Diet and Favorite Prescription 85c per bottle.

THE NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY, AUGUST, 22nd 1902.

Visit our Linen Department while in the city. It will pay you.

Waists for \$4.50.

See the New Silk Waists that just arrived. Every special waist we sold at \$5.00.

Waists, lined throughout, detachable low blacks in every size from black and white are only made in

the arrival of our new coats made for them so early. If you are sure and see this, the large

autifully trimmed. Blacks and white too, \$5.00 to \$14.00.

manufacturer in Germany who made for us a collection that we had and at the rate they are selling high. Natty little Reefers \$1.25

\$3.50 to \$7.50. Three quarter \$3.50 to \$30.00.

an economical find their demands for goods store. Its handy to be in and out almost before you of everything a man requires—at lower prices than goods can

Department—we must have the goods must go.

and Unshrink-

the healthiest, and the most. Every garment is guaranteed. Our money back. They will in sizes \$1.50 a garment.

ling Men and Boys.

Business has nothing in common on it—styles are correct and it will endure—whereas care-pieces by the tailor's goose and the

PERSONALS

Did it even occur to you that you could assist us greatly to keep up the interest of this column. If you have friends visiting you, or intend leaving town for even a few days kindly let us know by personal call or a post card. Your friends both in the neighborhood and at a distance are interested in your movements. Don't think we should know where you are. Tell us.

Miss Sadie Dunn, of Picton, spent this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Allen, Centre St.

Miss Ethel Hemstreet is spending two weeks with relatives in Picton.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyle and son, Harry, returned on Monday from a trip to Rochester and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Henwood returned on Monday after spending the past two weeks with friends and relatives in Deseronto and Picton.

Mr. S. T. McCay left on Sunday, per Str. North King to spend a week with his brother in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Shipman, accompanied by Mr. Will Vanalstine and Miss Frances Hunter, of Tamworth, left on Saturday for a week's cruise among the Thousand Islands in the yacht Petrel.

Miss Eva Peerland, after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. R. B. Shipman, left on Saturday to spend a couple of days at Adolphustown before returning to her home in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Wales and two children, of Kingston, arrived in town on Saturday on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Robert Wales, Water Street.

Mrs. Albert Bartlett and two children, left Saturday for Rochester after spending the summer months with her parents here.

Mr. George Godwin, of Picton, was a caller on THE EXPRESS on Monday.

Mr. G. Roddick, of Sandhurst, called on THE EXPRESS Monday.

Miss Florence Kerr, of Brighton, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. J. Pratt, Paisley House.

Mrs. Hewitt, of Vancouver, is the guest of her niece and nephew, Mr. George and Miss Hattie Draup, Hillside Cottage.

Miss Addie Snider is visiting friends in Kingston.—Kingston Whig, Aug. 18th.

Miss McKnight, of Forest Mills, is the guest of Miss Adams, Belleville, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Manly Jones and Mrs. J. G. Fennell spent Sunday last at Dorland the guest of Mrs. M. B. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Kimmerly and Miss Beatrice Kimmerly, of Toronto, spent a few days last week the guest of Mr. Uriah Wilson, M. P.

Miss Bella Henry is spending this week in Montreal.

Miss Margaret Rooney, of New York, is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley, East St.

Miss Edna Canniff, Peterboro, is spending her holidays the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Sheffel, South Napanee.

Miss Alice Wright, of Picton, is the guest of Miss Maggie Edwards, Centre Street.

Miss Florence Hall, of Napanee, is visiting friends in Belleville.

Mrs. T. Wallace spent a few days last week with friends in Belleville.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs.

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of all dirt and impurities and not burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

The Hot Weather

is coming on and a fire at this season of year is sometimes dreaded. To overcome this we will

keep in stock for the summer months Cooked Cold Meats, to slice in any quantity when ordered, Jellied Tongue, Sliced Ham, English Brawn, Blood Sausage, Etc.

We still have some old cheese, also Rogerford's small cheese or will cut any quantity required. McLaren's Cream Cheese.

We are still handling Force Breakfast Food. Selling large quantities of Williams Bros' Pickles, which are the best on the market. Cross & Blackwell's, Heinz & Morton's pickles in all sized bottles as well as in bulk.

Fruit of all kinds in season, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Pine Apples, Berries.

All kinds of green vegetables kept fresh in our green window. You are always sure to get them fresh.

FRESH MEATS—Choice of Beef, Spring Lamb, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Roll Bacon, Fearman's Sugar Cured Hams and English Breakfast Bacon.

J. F. SMITH.

No Express Next Week.

Mrs. F. W. Smith is visiting relatives in Kingston

Miss Lulu Alcombrack returned on Tuesday to her home in Cataragui after spending two weeks with her cousin, Miss Myrtle Knight.

Miss Florence Hall entertained a few of her friends on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Megg.

Mr. Fred. Parrott is expected to arrive home to-morrow from Buffalo.

Miss V. Thistlewaite left on Thursday to visit relatives in Watertown.

Miss Rose and Lillian Hall and Clara Pickard, of Chatham were in Picton on Thursday last.

Mr. Gibson Pringle, of Peterboro, is spending two weeks in town the guest of his mother, South Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ibri Sills and their granddaughter, Miss Otta Sills, have returned after spending a week in Kingston and Maple Point.

Miss Mars McCaughey, of Strathroy, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Maybee.

Miss Edith Vine is spending this week at Deseronto the guest of Miss Johnson.

Mrs. C. Frye, of Newburgh, is spending this week the guest of Mrs. John Huffman.

Mrs. D. C. McNaughton is spending two

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA 2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED. 50tf

PARROTT'S BAY.

Farmers have finished their haying and some of them have thrashed.

Rev. Mr. Spence preached in the C. M. Church, on Sunday morning.

The Odessa and Union Church held their Sunday school picnic at Mr. C. Nicholson's grove, on Tuesday, and spent a very enjoyable time.

After a lingering illness, death released a weary sufferer, Mrs. H.

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s' 2 Piece Suits sizes 3 to 12 yrs. 50 to \$4.00.
s' Fancy 3 and 4 Piece and e Suits sizes 3 to 12 years, \$2 25 50 each.
s' All-Wool Halifax Tweed 3 Suits in light and dark grey, weights, sizes 10 to 17 years—ra strong suit \$4 00 each.
s' 2 Piece Suits in Brown and Mixed Worsteds and Tweeds to \$7.50 each.

PRENTICES.
highest prices paid

TICE
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Annual General Meet-
ing.
"Napanee Water and Electric Light any," Limited, will be held in the ss office of the Company, Leonard Napanee, on
nday, August 25th,
at 3 o'clock p.m.

e election of officers, and for other l business.
ALF. KNIGHT,
Secretary.
at Napanee this 13th day of Aug. '02.

ERS' LIST, 1902.
unicipality of the Town of Napanee, County nox and Addington.
e is hereby given that I have transmitted vered to the persons mentioned in Sec- and s of the Voters' List Act, the copies ad by said sections to be so transmitted vered of the list, made pursuant to said all persons appearing by the last revised ment Roll of the said Municipality, to d to vote in the said Municipality at ns for members of the Legislative As- and at Municipal elections, and that s was first posted up at my office at ee, on the 19th day of August, 1902, and s is there for inspection.
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J. E. HERRING, Town Clerk.
eo, August, 21st, 1902.

S. Kimmerly has plenty of Liverpool in large sax. Great bargains in s. Our 25c tea beats all others. y of Brae and Shorts in stock. Bal- f stock machine oil 25 cents per gal. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery favorite Prescription 85c per bottle.

Beatrice Kimmerly, of Toronto, spent a few days last week the guest of Mr. Uriah Wilson, M. P.
Miss Bella Henry is spending this week in Montreal.
Miss Margaret Rooney, of New York, is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley, East St.
Miss Edna Canniff, Peterboro, is spending her holidays the guest of her grand-mother, Mrs. Sheffield, South Napanee.
Miss Alice Wright, of Picton, is the guest of Miss Maggie Edwards, Centre Street.
Miss Florence Hall, of Napanee, is visiting friends in Belleville.
Mrs. T. Wallace spent a few days last week with friends in Belleville.
We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Norman Scott, who suffered a stroke of paralysis some weeks ago, is improving at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. B. Davis, Sandhurst.
Miss Christiana Roe, of New York, is the guest of her friend, Miss Leah Sherwood.
Miss Bessie McRossie, of New York City, is home on a visit to her parents.
Mrs. Isaiah Sanderson is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Percy, Peterboro.
Miss Florence Johnson spent a few days last week the guest of her friend, Miss Connolly, Sydenham.
Mrs. W. A. Baker leaves to-morrow to spend a month with relatives in Ottawa.
Mr. R. Shaneman, of St. John, Que., spent his holidays last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dafoe.
Mrs. John Anderson left Tuesday for Gananoque on a two weeks' visit.
Mrs. C. W. Vanzant and two children, of Toronto, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Lund, Fairview.
Mr. Mrs. Ben Brisco and Mrs. George D. Hawley left this week to spend a week at Massassaga.
The Misses Maria and Norma Johnson, of Moscow, spent last week guests of their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Denyes, South Napanee.
Miss Myrtle Scott left on Tuesday to visit her friend, Miss Mabel McCartney, Campbellford.
Dr. Nelson Raymond, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Hosey, Dundas St.
Mrs. R. Dinner left on Saturday for a visit with friends in Rochester.
Miss Maude Robinson, of Watertown, is the guest of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wager, South Napanee.
Miss Florence Stevens returned home on Wednesday after a three weeks' visit with Miss Jennie O'Hara, Madoc.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Johnson, of St. Thomas, are the guests of Chief and Mrs. Rankin.
Miss Margaret Keith, of Belleville, was the guest of Miss Ada Stevens, Boxwood Cottage, last week. She returned to Belleville Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Brisco and Mrs. Sheriff Hawley were in Tweed on Tuesday en route to Massanoga summer resort.
Miss Lena Huyck returned to Tweed on Tuesday after spending two weeks in Kingston and Napanee.
Miss Alice Wright, of Cressy, is visiting for two weeks at Dr. Edward's.
Miss Helen Harrington is visiting at Mr. D. Doyle's, Erinville.
Miss Minnie Embury returned on Monday after spending four weeks in Rochester.
Misses Cassie Williams, Maggie McGoun and Ethel Williamson took in the excursion from Belleville to Deseronto, per Str. Niagara on Saturday.
Miss Maggie McGoun spent Monday in Kingston.
Miss Marion Leonard is a guest at the home of J. J. Gardiner, Nelson street, Kingston.
Mrs. R. J. Wright and Mrs. T. G. Orton were in Kingston on Tuesday of last week.
Miss Lena Gonyou, of Deseronto, was in town on Tuesday.
Misses Cassie Williams and Ethel Williamson, of Picton, are the guests of Misses Annie and Maggie McGoun, Centre street.

visit relatives in Watertown.
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Miss Mars McCaughey, of Strathroy, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Maybee.
Miss Edith Vine is spending this week at Deseronto the guest of Miss Johnson.
Mrs. C. Frye, of Newburgh, is spending this week the guest of Mrs. John Huffman.
Mrs. D. C. McNaughton is spending two weeks at Wellington.
Rev. Father Hogan returned from Caledonia Springs on Saturday after spending two weeks there.
Mrs. Alfred Rendle, of Gosport, was in town on Wednesday.
Miss Megg is the guest of Miss Florence Hall.
Mrs. Norman Perry, of Ogdensburg, is spending a month with friends and relatives in this section.
Miss Flora Bates, of Buffalo, accompanied Miss Martha Kent home and will spend here vacation here.
Miss Marguerite Grace Edwards is visiting at Cressy for a ten days' outing.
Miss Winnifred Bristol, Picton, Miss B. Lazier, Hartford, Conn., and Mr. G. I. Lazier, Belleville, are the guests of Mrs. W. J. Campbell, East street.
Miss Nellie Madden is spending a few days in Odessa.
Mr. Leonard Robinson spent Sunday with his parents at Camden East.
Mrs. Nixon is the guest of Mrs. A. E. Swayne, Kingston.
The Misses Finn are visiting friends in Marlbank.
Rev. Farnsworth and family are spending three weeks at Shannonville.
Mr. and Mrs. Styles Hawley and child are visiting friends at Murray canal.
Mr. Will Fralick, wife and child, of Chicago, are visiting his mother, Mrs. D. W. Fralick.
Messrs. Chas. and Fred H. Frizzell are rusticated down at Glenora.
Mrs. W. F. Skinner, of Lindsay, spent a few days in town. They returned home on Friday, accompanied by her two little daughters, Gladys and Helen, who spent a month with their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meagher.
Geo. H. Meagher, of Trenton, spent last Sunday in town.
Mr. Fred McLennen, of Cobourg, Miss Maud Vine and Miss Alice G. Meagher spent Tuesday in Picton.
Mr. Chas. V. Meagher, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, arrived in town Tuesday on a visit to his parents.

A Silver Filing..... 50
A Cement Filing..... 25
PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50tf
PARROT'S BAY.
Farmers have finished their haying and some of them have thrashed.
Rev. Mr. Spence preached in the C. M. Church, on Sunday morning.
The Odessa and Union Church held their Sunday school picnic at Mr. C. Nicholson's grove, on Tuesday, and spent a very enjoyable time.
After a lingering illness, death released a weary sufferer, Mrs. Henry Woodcock. She died at her son's, Mr. Alex. Woodcock's, Saturday, where she had been staying for the past year. She was of a lovable and kind disposition. She was taken to her home in Deseronto, where her funeral sermon was preached on Monday afternoon. She was seventy-eight years of age. She was buried at Mount Pleasant. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.
Mr. E. Smith, while returning home from church at Collinsbay, on Sunday evening, his horse took fright at the train, upsetting the buggy, breaking one of the shafts. The occupants of the buggy were not hurt.
A few from here intend taking in the garden party at Cataragui, on Tuesday evening.
Miss Bertie Smith, of Morven, at her brother's, Mr. Manson Smith.
Mrs. Clark and son, of Kingston, at Mr. Wm. Gaitskill's, on Sunday.
Mrs. Topliffe and children, of Glenvale, at Mr. S. Smith's, on Saturday and Sunday.
Mrs. T. Chapman and child, of Brockville, at M. Wm. Chapman's.
Miss Jessie Clark and Miss Emma Clark, of Kingston, at Mrs. P. Clark's, for two weeks.
The Steamer Aletha brought in a large excursion from Belleville on Wednesday afternoon arriving about 5.30 p.m. They spent about an hour and a half in town.
GET THE PURE ARTICLE AT
Medical Hall
FRÉD L HOOPER.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES !
JUST TO HAND.
We have just received a full stock of School Supplies consisting of Readers, Histories, Grammars, Geographies, Spellers, Scribblers, Exercise Books, Pencils, Erasers, Slates, Etc., Etc.
Also a large assortment of Glassware just received such as Berry Sets, Pitchers, Tea Sets, Etc., Etc.
These we will sell as is usual with us at very close prices at the
PEOPLE'S FAIR,
McINTOSH BROS.,
Maybee's Old Stand.
NAPANEE, MADOC, BELLEVILLE and CAMPBELLFORD.

THE AGED CHRISTIAN.

FOR FARMERS

Can Testify of the Protecting Care
of a Divine Father's Love.

Reprinted according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text—Psalms xcii, 14, "They shall bring forth fruit in old age."

Old age is a haunting spectre. It has terrorized the generations past more than even the fear of death. The most hated and feared of all the Grecian philosophers was he who used to stand upon the street corners of Athens frightening the passersby with these solemn words: "You will be an old man. You will be an old woman." He frightened the passersby because most people do not want to become old. They are afraid of coming to the time when they will be a burden to their children and their friends. They are afraid of the time when their earning capacity shall cease, for then, in the race of life, they will be jostled and left far behind by the speed and the strength of the younger generation. They are afraid of the years when they will have to walk with a cane or crutch or sit in an invalid chair waiting for the time when the coffin maker will finish their casket and the undertaker will order their grave to be dug. To show how depressed some people are over the fact of growing old I would read a letter which I received some time ago from one of my people:

I fear Mr. Talmage—Last night in your sermon you stated that this is the age for young men. You did not have time to speak one word in favor of the usefulness of the old people. I was sorry. I knew some sitting near to me who would be heavily hearted on account of their old age. This morning an aged member of your church called upon me. He said he was so depressed over your remarks last night that he could not sleep. With tears in his eyes, he said, "I wonder if old people will be wanted in heaven." Now, my dear pastor, I would like you, if possible, to preach a sermon upon the blessings of old age. I would like you to preach a sermon to cheer up those who have passed the zenith of their earthly life and are sliding down the other side and nearing the landing place of eternity. You will, will you not?"

It is in answer to the request in this letter that I am going to speak this morning to the old folks. I will gladly try to refute

THE POPULAR FALLACY

that old age for the Christian is merely a time of tears, for physical and mental pains, and for depressing helplessness. The words of my text do not state that an aged Christian's twilight of life upon earth is a gloomy and a sullen sunset. They do emphatically imply that the last days of an aged Christian's life should be among his happiest and most useful days. Those days should be compared to the time when the orchard's branches are bending under the heavy load of the ripened autumnal fruit.

My aged Christian friend, there may be other brains just as keen as yours. There may be other hearts just as willing to make sacrifice for their Lord and Master as yours, but no Christian can as powerfully testify of the protecting care of a Heavenly Father as you can testify

do not believe a man ever fully appreciates the love of a parent until he himself is married and has babies about his own family table. It is only after a man who has had the worries and the anxieties of his own home troubling his heart, it is only after he has stood by the side of the cradle and nursed his baby boy through the awful sickness of diphtheria, it is only after he has got his own family burial plot and has dug therein a little grave for one of his own babies, that he begins to fully appreciate what his father and mother in their time have done for him.

So, my aged Christian friend, if you have children who have children of their own your work on earth is not yet done. Now that your own children feel so grateful to you on account of your past and present love, you can mould them and influence them and purify them by that same love better than ever before. Perhaps by that love you can influence them even more for Christ and eternity now than when they were young men and young women standing upon

THE THRESHOLD OF LIFE.

The aged Christian is able to inspire the spirit of reverence in the hearts of many with whom he comes in contact. This spirit is a growth, not an act. It is a germ seed which often takes years and years to develop, and not an entity which springs into being at a jump or a bound. It generally starts away back in the nursery. If the child learn to respect his mother, then it is very easy for him to learn as a boy to respect his teachers, then it is very easy for him as a young man to learn to respect his Christian employers. If a young man respects his Christian employers, then it is very easy for him as a middle aged man to learn to respect the aged Christian servants who for years have been living at the divine Master's feet. If the middle aged man respect God's aged Christian servants, then it is very easy for him to learn to respect the God whom those Christians serve and to communicate that respect to others.

Thus God uses your physical weaknesses and your mental helplessness for a purpose. When he sees you, an aged Christian parent, being tenderly cared for in your old age by a loving son; when he sees that son giving to you the best room in the house and the easiest arm chair and the softest bed; when he sees that son trying to make your last days upon earth happy and peaceful, then we can imagine him saying: "That young man who is caring so tenderly for his aged Christian parent is capable of great love for me and my children. The young man who is true to his old mother, by my grace will always be true to me. I will honor him, because he has honored one of my aged servants." Did not God say in His Ten Commandments, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that the days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee?" When the young minister respects the old minister, and tries to honor the venerable, white haired missionary of Jesus Christ, then the Lord knows that the young man wants to honor Him because the young minister has tried to honor God's aged disciple. When the young phy-

your aged parents sweetened your life when you were young, you, by the blessing of God, are sweetening ours. May your work be to you a happy work until at last the angel of the resurrection comes to call you to your eternal reward. May we be as faithful to our trust as you, who are still faithfully bearing fruit in your old age.

And so, my aged Christian friends, I believe that you are the favored ones. You are the Christians who will carry the message to our dear ones as well as to your own. When you go, I want you personally to take to my mother and father my love, just as my father sent his love to his boy. Tell them for me that by the grace of God we all want to meet them soon.

VARIOUS FUNNY CUSTOMS.

Austrians Resort to Firing Cannon to Save Their Crops.

An International Conference on "Hailfiring," summoned by the Austrian Minister of Agriculture, was opened at Graz, the capital of Styria. As firing guns to prevent hail is not practised in Canada, it may not be without interest to the Canadian reader if the custom is briefly explained. In past centuries superstition led the peasants in the Alpine districts to resort to various methods by which they hoped to disperse thunderclouds and save their crops and fruit from damage by hail. They had, in some places, a special bell in the church towers, which was rung on such occasions. Elsewhere, all the church bells would be rung when a thunderstorm would be imminent, and horns and trumpets were blown to frighten away the witch who was, supposed to bring the thunderstorms—just as the Chinese beat drums to scare the dragon who "swallows the sun" during an eclipse. The name of the witch was shouted by all the people as loudly as possible, and, as they were not sure of her Christian name, they shouted a great number in the hope that one would prove right. One ingenious person invented the idea of firing an almanac which contained the name of all the Saints into the air; others fired guns and pistols loaded with bullets or nails in order to kill the witch, and so on.

"Hailfiring" in our days, as it is practised in Austria and some other countries, is, of course, no survival of the old custom of "shooting the witch," but is based on the idea that the formation of hailstones can only take place when the air is perfectly still, and that, consequently, the higher strata of air have only to be brought into movement artificially. The originator of the idea is Herr Albert Stiger, Burgomaster of Windisch-Feistritz, in Styria, who during a succession of years suffered greatly from the devastation of his vineyards by hail, until he conceived the notion, and carried it into practice with undeniable success. He employed small mortars, on the muzzle of which funnels were fixed in such a way that on the charge of powder being fired a body of air was shot out to a great height, and so disturbed the stillness of the upper regions of the atmosphere. The firing is begun as soon as a thunderstorm approaches, and much depends on promptitude. One apparatus is not sufficient, but a number distributed over the country side have to be employed. There are now many thousand such cannon in use in Austria-Hungary, Italy and other countries, but opinions about the efficiency of the method still remain divided. Some are strongly in its favor, and contend that it is cheaper to spend money on mortars and powder than to insure against hail; others complain of failures, while others, again, declare that the neighbors of those who fight the hail-

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

OPERATING A SMALL DAIRY.

Compelled some years ago by failing health to quit the mercantile business, we—my wife and I—rented a small farm with 20 acres under cultivation, since increased to 31 and 40 acres of brush pasture, say D. B. Foster. We agreed to keep only one cow. A neighbor wanted to buy milk of us, then another and a couple more, necessitating another cow. Other customers kept coming, with a corresponding increase in the number of cows, so that now we have 20, averaging nearly 7,800 pounds of milk yearly.

Despite the glowing representation of parties from whom I have bought cows, I have never yet found one who could tell just how much a cow had done in any one year of her life. I have also found that succeeded in getting one good milker out of about every four cows purchased.

I have no guessing in my method. I weigh the milk from each cow, milking time and record same. Minimum requirement is 3,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk, or equivalent, per year. No other qualifications will induce me to keep a cow that falls below this standard. Keeping a record for year gives many strange results. Shows that many a cow that runs the pail over when fresh falls behind the one who never gave more than 30 pounds per day.

I also found this record serviceable in regulating feed ration watching the effect of different feeds and increasing the production of each individual cow. Aside from other results, it interests the hired help in making each cow produce as much as possible. The yearly record shows the best cow in the herd and also the poorest, and she is

THE ONE WE ARE AFTER.

As to the stable, let the walls be airtight, the ceiling not too high—not over 7½ feet—one window, 12 inches square, to each two animals with a double sash in the winter. The walls also should be whitewashed at least once a year. As to ventilation, the King system is best for which apply to experiment station. The cows also should face each other.

Now as to feeding, the man who has plenty of fodder need not fear the drouth, of which we have more or less every summer. First-class silage I mean that made from leafy corn, fully mature, not dried with ears averaging 3 inches long each stalk 8 feet high, preserved in silo with absolutely airtight walls the corn being kept highest next the walls when filling. I plow a corn in the fall because it gets a work out of the way for spring. During the winter I haul out a mature, 15 loads to the acre, and early as possible in the spring dry the land.

I plant corn in drills, 3 feet inches apart, and put in 12 to 14 quarts of seed to the acre, according to size of kernel. I want a stalk to grow every 4 inches in a row. I practice a three or four years' rotation of crops, according to my success in getting a stand of clover. If the clover misses in a year, next year I sow that field with oats and peas, cutting just as the oats head out and curing for hay.

Fifteen acres corn, 7½ acres clover and 7½ acres oats and peas cut and hay furnish all the good, rich

helplessness. The words of my text do not state that an aged Christian's twilight of life upon earth is a gloomy and a sullen sunset. They do emphatically imply that the last days of an aged Christian's life should be among his happiest and most useful days. Those days should be compared to the time when the orchard's branches are bending under the heavy load of the ripened autumnal fruit.

My aged Christian friend, there may be other brains just as keen as yours. There may be other hearts just as willing to make sacrifice for their Lord and Master as yours, but no Christian can as powerfully testify of the protecting care of a Heavenly Father as you can testify unless he can truly speak out of his own experience. The saint who is leading the end of life has the clearer view of heaven. You can speak about the goodness of God from personal experience, as my father spoke to me a few years before his death by telling me this remarkable incident:—When he was a young minister, he used to keep a diary, in which he made a record of all the requests he made to God concerning matters which were then weighing upon his heart. By some mishap he lost that diary, and he forgot about those prayers he had offered. Some twenty or thirty years later he found that diary. When he opened it and read the many requests that he had made nearly a quarter of a century before, he found out that God had answered every one of his prayers. God had answered them with better results than even his faith at that time had dared to hope. So the aged Christian opens the book of memory. As he fingers the many soiled leaves of that book he testifies how God cared for him when he was a young man. He testifies how God cared for him when he was middle aged, and he testifies how the love of God is protecting and caring for him now that he is an old man. He testifies just as the aged psalmist testified of God's goodness when he wrote, "I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread." He can testify, as did Joshua when he assembled the people together at the close of his long life and said, "Behold, this day I am going the way of all the earth; of all the good things which the Lord spake all are come to pass, and not one thing hath failed thereof." He testified as an honest witness carries conviction in a court-room because he tells of that which he has seen and personally experienced. He testifies as

ONE HAVING AUTHORITY.

Never let any man tell you that the aged Christian influence is a useless influence. The Bible distinctly says, "They shall still bear fruit in their old age." No better fruit can it bring than the personal testimony of God's faithfulness, which your children will never forget. When skeptics assail them with doubts, they will be able to say, "My father put God's promise to the proof, and he declared that he had found them true."

The aged Christian influences for good those who are near to him because he is able to lavish upon them a wealth of boundless, fervent, tender Christian affection. While we are young and even middle aged we spend most of our time in doing for others rather than in showing the sweet manifestation of our affections. We are like Martha, who went into the kitchen to cook Jesus a dinner, rather than like Mary, who sat at the feet of Christ.

The statement that the aged Christian can exercise a mighty influence for good over the lives of those who are nearest and dearest to him, is especially true if those dear ones in turn have children of their own. I

ting so tenderly for his aged Christian parent is capable of great love for me and my children. The young man who is true to his old mother, by my grace will always be true to me. I will honor him, because he has honored one of my aged servants." Did not God say in His Ten Commandments, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that the days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee?" When the young minister respects the old minister, and tries to honor the venerable, white haired missionary of Jesus Christ, then the Lord knows that the young man wants to honor Him because the young minister has tried to honor God's aged disciple. When the young physician respects the Christian physician, then the Lord knows that the young man would like to be as the old physician is. What we admire in others, that we would generally like to reproduce in ourselves.

THE AGED CHRISTIAN

is a living evidence that for most of us earthly life is to be very short. Therefore what we are to do for Christ we must do soon or we shall never be able to do it at all. Sixty or seventy or eighty years are a long time to live, but most of us will never live so long. Aye, most of us will never reach even middle life. If you speak to an aged Christian, you will find that he is like a November leaf, hanging almost solitary and alone after the thousands and the tens of thousands of autumnal leaves have been torn from their branches by the equinoctial winds. You will find that most of his contemporaries died when he was comparatively young; that nearly all the rest died when he was in middle life and that only a very few companions of his youth are alive to walk by his side. The statisticians declare that a third of the human race die in infancy. At least one-third of the remainder die before twenty-one years of age have been reached, and only 6 or 7 per cent. of the human family live to be sixty years of age or over. So the mere presence in this world of an aged Christian, with 93 or 94 per cent. of his contemporaries gone, is a perpetual warning that we must be about our Father's business or the death summons shall come, and we shall find that we have accomplished nothing.

And if some of our aged Christian friends are waiting for a little while in order to carry the latest gospel news to the dear ones on the other side of the Jordan, what will they be able to tell our fathers and mothers, our brothers and sisters, our wives and little children, who have gone beyond and are awaiting our coming? Will they be able to tell our beloved ones that they must keep a place by their side for us in one of their heavenly mansions? Oh, my brother and sister, I see by the tears in your eyes that you are anxious, in reference to the message our aged Christian friends will have to bear. Shall we plead with God that our dear friends may be allowed to live just a little while longer so that we all may, here and now, give our hearts to Jesus? Then, ye aged Christian friends, carry the news as soon as you might to that bright and happy land. Carry the news that, by the blood of Christ, we have all been cleansed from sin. Tell them that we have all been purged with hyssop until we are clean, that we have been washed until we are

WHITER THAN SNOW.

Thus, ye aged Christians, I want you to realize that the words of my text were written for you. "They shall still bring forth fruit in their old age" means that your work and usefulness will not be finished until you draw your last breath, until you take your glorious departure. So, aged Christians, as

was shot out to a great height, and so disturbed the stillness of the upper regions of the atmosphere. The firing is begun as soon as a thunder-storm approaches, and much depends on promptitude. One apparatus is not sufficient, but a number distributed over the country side have to be employed. There are now many thousand such cannon in use in Austria-Hungary, Italy and other countries, but opinions about the efficiency of the method still remain divided. Some are strongly in its favor, and contend that it is cheaper to spend money on mortars and powder than to insure against hail; others complain of failures, while others, again, declare that the neighbors of those who fight the hail-storms in this manner are visited by hail-storms of exceptional violence. The object of the present conference at which experts are present from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, Russia, and Serbia, is to arrive at a positive decision from data at its disposal. During the conference the members will pay visits to the place of origin of "hailfiring" at Windisch-Freitzitz, and to a factory at St. Katharen, at which the apparatus is manufactured.

FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Britain Providing for Them When They Arrive.

In response to the appeal of the committee of the National Association for the employment of Reserve Soldiers, a large number of employers of labor in London have come forward and offered to take discharged soldiers into their service. Apart from the private firms, a number of county councils have promised to render what assistance they can. The London County Council proposes to engage discharged reservists as park constables at a salary of 27s. 6d. per week, with a uniform. London vestries will accept good conduct men as street orderlies at a salary of from 25s. to 30s. per week. Reservists who are of good physique, and who are able to swim a distance of fifty yards, are eligible for the police force at the various London docks, while the Birmingham police authorities recently offered to take men into the force up to the age of twenty-eight. It is not generally known that volunteers who have been on active service are eligible for registration, provided they have been twelve months with the colours. The strain upon the resources of the association, especially in the provinces, is expected after the middle of next month to be very great.

The commissioner of the London police has been authorized to re-admit from time to time into the force the reservists who had been serving in South Africa, notwithstanding that the strength of the force may be thereby temporarily raised above the number authorized by the corporation in October last.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR.

There has existed a harbor at Portsmouth, resorted to by fighting ships, from the most ancient times in British history. The Romans undoubtedly used it when they had their stronghold at Porchester, and they appear to have named it Portus Magnus, or the Great Port. The footsteps of the Roman Provincials and of the Saxons and Normans may be traced, and from these times onward the name of Portsmouth occurs frequently in our history. The place had attained some measure of importance in the reign of Henry I. Richard Coeur de Lion set sail thence when last he left the shores of his kingdom, and in the time of his successor a naval establishment existed at the port.

During the winter I haul out manure, 15 loads to the acre, and early as possible in the spring the land.

I plant corn in drills, 3 feet inches apart, and put in 12 to 14 quarts of seed to the acre, according to size of kernel. I want stalk to grow every 4 inches in row. I practice a three or four years' rotation of crops, according to my success in getting a stand of clover. If the clover misses in corn, next year I sow that field with oats and peas, cutting just before the oats head out and curing hay.

Fifteen acres corn, 7½ acres clover and 7½ acres oats and peas cut hay, furnish all the good roughage needed by 20 cows, head of young stock and 10 horses for a year, silage fed to 300 sheep. My neighbors argue I exhaust the land by raising such big crops, but I have figured and show that my crops are getting bigger every year. I feed grain to all the year round, very little course when the grass is at its best.

My neighbors also tell me that cows will wear out if given all good feed they want to eat, mine are getting better every year.

PLOWING EARLY.

My experience leads me to believe that it is especially desirable to plow early for winter wheat and delay the seeding much later than usually recommended, writes Geo. H. Smith. Early plowing only results in a compact seed bed but by beginning the work as soon as harvest is over, it is possible to utilize spare time to best advantage. After plowing, sufficient cultivation in the way of harrowing and disking must be done to keep down weeds and to prevent the re-evaporation of moisture. Where soil is naturally very loose, for the plow with a roller in order to compact it, then go over the land with a harrow, loosening the upper layer. It is good practice to plow in the fall during a dry period, to roll at the end of the day all the land that has been plowed during that day. If this is done, the soil may become so thoroughly dried out that germination will be impossible until very late in the season. Then too, if the ground should happen to be cloddy, by up these clods at once by roll and harrowing, as the work then be done more satisfactorily more cheaply than at any other time.

While plowing for winter wheat need not be deep, it must be done thoroughly. Four or five inches probably most satisfactory in a majority of the winter wheat States. Deeper plowing is unnecessary, as the roots of the wheat plant are surface feeders and do not go down very deep. I believe the barnyard manure applied to surface of the ground after plow is much more valuable than if plied and plowed under. I see my manure over the field, then plow with harrow and roller work it into the upper layer. This way it is made very fine being mixed with the surface of the plant food contained is at once available.

FOR THE YOUNG PLANTS

This gives them a good start, makes them healthy and vigorous and enables them to withstand unfavorable weather conditions better when the land is not fertilized.

In the winter wheat belt there is no question as to the comparative value of drilling and broadcasting wheat. The drill is so much superior to the other method that it has never been tried it seldom questions its efficiency. Broadcasting, however, is still practiced in some sections and will probably be the

FOR FARMERS

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for some time to come. Of drills, the press drill is without doubt the best, especially where the soil is at all light or subject to drouth. The earth just above the seed is pressed down, enabling it to collect and retain moisture, thus giving the young wheat plant a quick and healthy start.

The amount of seed for an acre varies somewhat with the locality and kind of soil. As a rule five pecks an acre is most satisfactory. Some farmers claim that with good land, good culture, etc., three pecks will give a good crop. This may do in some localities, but where the weather is very severe and where there is any question at all as to the vitality of the seed, a large amount should be put in. In select- ing the seed, always be sure that it is perfectly clean and that all the dwarfed and shrunken kernels be gotten rid of. Most of the modern fan- ning mills are so arranged that weed seeds and chaff are removed and also the wheat itself graded. Choose only the grades with large, healthy kernels, as the Iowa ex- periment station proved that yields may be increased from two to five bushels an acre simply by the selec- tion of plump, vigorous, large seed.

KEEP UP THE MILK FLOW.

In order that the best results may be had from milch cows they must be provided with a uniform, full supply of feed. The shrinkage in milk flow is always due to uneven feed supply. It may be from a change of feed, but more frequently from shortage of feed caused by mid- summer drouth or a drying up of the pastures during unfavorable growing influences.

There should be a remedy at hand to relieve these periods of short grass supply. How can this be done? The soiling crops may be employed, and these so arranged as to succeed each other and thus re- lieve the pastures during such times or seasons as the shortage of the grass will not keep up the milk flow. It is quite important that the milk flow be maintained, as when once lost it is seldom recovered, and never without considerable cost of feed and care. It is much easier to retain the flow than to recover it when once influences are permitted to destroy it.

What these soiling crops shall be we cannot safely suggest, as your soil, climate and general conditions will best direct you in this selection. Rye, alfalfa, oats and peas, sweet corn and field corn in about the order mentioned will be found good soiling crops and will help out in the lack of pasture that may chance to happen to the injury of the milch cows. It is now time to plan and plant in order that there be no mis- take in keeping up the flow of milk. These little crops are of great ser- vice when the need requires and al- ways will pay much more than the expense of sowing, planting and cul- tivation.

FIGHT FOR COTTON TRADE

BRITAIN WILL BATTLE FOR ITS EXISTENCE.

Yankee Combines Have Forced Cotton Up a Half Penny a Pound.

Lancashire, England, is preparing to fight for its existence as the world's greatest cotton centre. Things have reached such a pass that it must fight for its existence or go under. Spinning mills have been closing, many partly and a few altogether. The expansion of trade has stopped. Orders from India

THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE

ENGLISH COMPANY TO INSTAL THEM AT \$25 A YEAR.

People Can Call Up Anywhere Within a Radius of 20 Miles.

The Westminster Gazette, of Lon- don, announces that a company has been formed with a nominal capital of £175,000, which has been pri- vately subscribed, for the purpose of operating the Armstrong-Orling sys- tem of wireless telegraphy on a large scale almost immediately. Two factories will be erected in Buckinghamshire, England, and in France, at places which have already been selected. Everything in connec- tion with the new scheme, down to an illustrated catalogue and price list, is ready.

MAY KNOCK 'PHONES SILLY.

The Gazette says: "A perusal of an advance proof of the catalogue suggests the possibility that every- one will be enabled within six months to buy for a moderate price a handy wireless telegraph and telephone apparatus for private in- stallation and use. It will be the simplest matter to connect all the rooms in a house or to connect a house with the city. Patents have been taken out by the Armstrong-Orling people, whose system differs in many important respects from that of Signor Marconi."

OUTCOME OF EXPERIMENTS.

This development, it is said, is the outcome of experiments made at Hughenden in the autumn of 1901, when electrical impulses were sent through the ground without wires and without the high poles used by Marconi. Among the experiments was one on the steering gear of a torpedo lying at a distance of 500 yards in a ditch filled with water. The torpedo was moved at will to the right or left by pressing or re- leasing the lever of a small trans- mitter, into which the electrical cur- rent of a small battery had been conducted. In a similar manner an electric lamp raised on a high pole far out in the fields was lighted and extinguished.

LIKE A CIGAR BOX.

In all cases the electric current was generated by an ordinary Bu- sen carbon and zinc battery, and then led into the ground through a transmitter, which was kept in a case no larger than a good sized cigar box. Thence the impulses speedily traveled to their destina- tion, where the receiver was wait- ing. In both the transmitter and re- ceiver are imbedded the secrets of Armstrong's and Orling's inventions. Last autumn one or two miles seemed to be the limits of tele- graphing or telephoning through the ground. Since then Armstrong and Orling, with eleven Swedish assist- ants have enormously increased the power of the transmitter and the sensitiveness of the receiver.

The Westminster Gazette says it is informed in their behalf now that they can telegraph or telephone fully five miles, and by the time the company is in working order they expect to be prepared to sell an ap- paratus with which everyone will be able to telegraph or telephone any- where within

AT LEAST TWENTY MILES.

The ground is always used as a con- ductor. All that is needed is to connect the telephones in a room with a transmitter or receiver by means of a short wire with the nearest gas or water pipe, which will carry the current to and from the earth. The walls of houses do not form any obstacle.

When telegraphing at a greater

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON AUG. 24.

Text of Lesson, Num. xiii, 1-3, 25-33, and xiv, 1-4. Golden Text, Ps. xi, 4.

1-3. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Send thou men that they may search the land of Can- aan, which I give unto the children of Israel.

When they came to the borders of the land which God had promised to them (for it was only eleven days' journey from Horeb to Kadesh-bar- nea), Moses said; "Behold the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee. Go up and possess it, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee. Fear not, neither be discouraged." But the people came to Moses and asked that men be sent to search out the land and bring back word as to the way to go and what cities to enter (Deut. 1, 2, 21-23). The idea of spies therefore origina- ted with Israel, and the Lord gave commandment to have it so, because they wanted it so, just as after- ward the Lord commanded Samuel to give them a king because they insisted on having a king like other nations (I Sam. viii, 4-9, 10-22). Read Ex. iii, 7, 8; vi 6-8 and consider it well and say in the face of such assurances if the people's request for spies was not simply a lack of faith in God.

25-29. And they returned from searching of the land after forty days.

They could not but testify that it was as God had said, a land flow- ing with milk and honey (Ex. iii, 8; xxxiii, 3), but they had been us- ing their natural eyes more than the eyes of their hearts (Eph. i, 18, R. V.), and instead of seeing only God and His goodness and His prom- ises they saw difficulties which seemed to them insurmountable, for they forgot the deliverance from Egypt, and the dividing of the Red sea, and the quails and the manna so wondrously given, and so they talk of walled cities and giants and a strong people, and they seem not to reckon upon God at all. They believed not His word (Ps. cvi, 21, 22, 24).

30. And Caleb stilled the people before Moses and said, Let us go up at once and possess it, for we are well able to overcome it.

This was no vain boast or re- liance upon themselves, but words uttered from a heart stayed upon Jehovah. Hear Caleb and Joshua in chapter xiv, 6-9: "If the Lord delight in us, then He will bring us into this land and give it us; * * * only rebel not ye against the Lord, neither fear ye the people of the land; * * * the Lord is with us. Fear them not." Listen to this same Caleb forty-five years later when he asked Joshua for the moun- tain where the giants were, "And now, behold, the Lord hath kept me alive, as He said, these forty and five years, * * * if so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said" (Josh. xiv, 10-12). He wholly followed the Lord and relied upon Him.

31-33. But the men that went up with him said, We be not able to go up against the people, for they are stronger than we.

Thus they brought up an evil re- port of the land, a slander upon the land (xiv, 36). They saw the gi- ants, and they saw themselves as grasshoppers. It was a case of "we" and "they," but not a word about God. They are stronger than we. We were in their sight as grass- hoppers. In our conflict with the

ing the winter 1 haul out ma-
15 loads to the acre, and as
y as possible in the spring disk
land.
plant corn in drills, 3 feet 8
ies apart, and put in 12 to 16
rts of seed to the acre, accord-
size of kernel. I want a
k to grow every 4 inches in the
I practice a three or four
rs' rotation of crops, according
my success in getting a stand in
er. If the clover misses in the
next year I sow that field with
s and peas, cutting just after
oats head out and curing for
fteen acres corn. 7½ acres clover
7½ acres oats and peas cut for
furnish all the good, rich
ilage needed by 20 cows, 15
d of young stock and three
es for a year, silage fed to cows
days. My neighbors argue that
haust the land by raising such
crops, but I have figured to
w that my crops are getting big-
every year. I feed grain to cows
the year round, very little of
se when the grass is at its best.
y neighbors also tell me that
s will wear out if given all the
d feed they want to eat, but
e are getting better every year.

PLOWING EARLY.

y experience leads me to believe
t it is especially desirable to
v early for winter wheat and to
y the seeding much later than
ally recommended, writes Mr.
H. Smith. Early plowing not
y results in a compact seedbed,
by beginning the work as soon
harvest is over, it is possible to
ize spare time to best advan-
e. After plowing, sufficient cul-
tion in the way of harrowing or
ing must be done to keep down
s and to prevent the rapid
poration of moisture. Where the
is naturally very loose, follow
plow with a roller in order to
pact it, then go over the field
a harrow, loosening the upper
r. It is good practice when
ing is done during a dry
od, to roll at the end of the
all the land that has been plow-
during that day. If this is not
e, the soil may become so thor-
ly dried out that germination
be impossible until very late in
season. Then too, if the ground
uld happen to be cloddy, break
these clods at once by rolling
harrowing, as the work can
be done more satisfactorily and
e cheaply than at any other
e.

hile plowing for winter wheat
d not be deep, it must be done
roughly. Four or five inches is
bably most satisfactory in a ma-
y of the winter wheat belt.
tes. Deeper plowing is unneces-
sary, as the roots of the wheat
nt are surface feeders and do not
down very deep. I believe that
barnyard manure applied to the
face of the ground after plowing
much more valuable than if ap-
d and plowed under. I scatter
manure over the field, then fol-
with harrow and roller and
k it into the upper layer. In
s way it is made very fine and,
g mixed with the surface soil,
plant food contained is at once
ilable.

FOR THE YOUNG PLANTS.
s gives them a good start, makes
m healthy and vigorous and en-
es them to withstand unfavor-
e weather conditions better than
en the land is not fertilized.
1 the winter wheat belt there is
question as to the comparative
ue of drilling and broadcasting
at. The drill is so much super-
ior to the other method that those
o have tried it seldom question
efficiency. Broadcasting, how-
er, is still practiced in some sec-
ons and will probably be the rule

BRITAIN WILL BATTLE FOR ITS EXISTENCE.

Yankee Combines Have Forced Cotton Up a Half Penny a Pound.

Lancashire, England, is preparing to fight for its existence as the world's greatest cotton centre. Things have reached such a pass that it must fight for its existence or go under. Spinning mills have been closing, many partly and a few altogether. The expansion of trade has stopped. Orders from India, the great depot for Lancashire goods, have almost ceased. At the bidding of bold groups of American speculators mill-owners have had to choose between conducting business at a heavy loss or stopping.

The plan of these operators is simplicity itself. The world's cotton crop (and its destination) is known almost to a hundredweight. This year some groups headed by Mr. Theodore Price of New York, gradually acquired control of what was left of the old crop, the new one not being available until September. Unless something is done British millowners will have to pay a total of about £20,000,000 extra for their raw material between now and October.

This spells ruin. During the past few years profits have been cut to a minimum by foreign competition. America fights for British markets, and India is building her own factories. What is the trade to do? Is it to sit hopeless before chance groups of speculators, allowing them to bleed it as they please?

COMBINE V. COMBINE.

"This is not the Lancashire way; we must meet combination with combination," says Mr. C. W. Macara, president of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation, and head of the great firm of Henry Bannerman. "Alone an individual firm, however large, can do nothing. We must break down the 'ring' as a matter of self-defence. Two years ago, when faced with the work of a group of Liverpool speculators, cotton spinners agreed to purchase no cotton during August. The plans of the speculators failed in conse- 'quences' have already forced up prices a half-penny a pound, or the equivalent of £10,000,000 a year for the crop, the association proposes that the mills should close on Saturdays and Mondays each week. Those mills which on account of promised deliveries or any other special circumstances cannot close are to pay a levy of 1-16d per spindle, this being equal for the quarter-time to about £100 a month for an 80,000-spindle mill. Before this proposal is carried out it must be considered by the numerous firms throughout the trade. Circulars were sent out last week. The organization of the Lancashire cotton spinning industry is an exceedingly effective one. In the past we have proved what combination could do. Much more, however, remains to be done. Once Lancashire held the trade almost alone. Now Lancashire has to fight the world first. To-day we do a quarter of the world's cotton trade. Twenty years ago we took three-quarters of the American cotton sold and so presumably did three-quarters of the trade. To hold our own we have to fight for fair treatment. I do not despair of Lancashire cotton—very far from it."

"Aunt Gladys," said the small girl, "do you say a man 'has' or 'is' left?" "It depends, dearie," replied Aunt Gladys, dreamily, "on the man."

they can telegraph or telephone fully five miles, and by the time the company is in working order they expect to be prepared to sell an apparatus with which everyone will be able to telegraph or telephone anywhere within

AT LEAST TWENTY MILES.

The ground is always used as a conductor. All that is needed is to connect the telephones in a room with a transmitter or receiver by means of a short wire with the nearest gas or water pipe, which will carry the current to and from the earth. The walls of houses do not form any obstacle.

When telegraphing at a greater distance than twenty miles the Armstrong-Orling Company is still forced to use the air as a conductor of the shooting electrical sparks from station to station. This requires high poles at both ends, but they say that these poles will be only one-tenth the height of those used by Signor Marconi in order to be effective for the same distance. They also say that they are able to send 100 letters in the same time that it takes Marconi to send six.

CHEAP PHONES.

According to advance proofs of the price list the charge for transmitters for sending Morse signals short distances will be £10, and for long distances £15, in addition to a royalty of £1 per year. A complete telephone outfit for short distances will cost £4 per year, and a royalty of £1. The prices of the relays are left blank for the present, but will be filled up later on.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

Greater Than in Wars of 1812 and 1846 in United States.

The New York World says: In the first three months of this year 813 persons were killed and 9,958 wounded by railway collisions and accidents of all kinds. Of this total 53 passengers only were killed and 826 injured; all the rest were railway employees. This large crop of deaths and wounds was the fruit of 1,220 collisions and 838 derailments. These figures are just made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They cover only a quarter of a year. Multiplied by four, we get these as the probable totals for the full year: Killed, 3,252; wounded, 39,832.

That is to say, a larger number of persons are killed every year on our railways than were killed in the war with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815, and the war with Mexico from 1846 to 1848 added together, and five times as many are wounded as were wounded in both those historic conflicts. Yet if these figures for 1902 are not exceeded they will be a marked improvement over those for 1900, in which year 7,855 persons were killed and 50,320 wounded on United States railways, which exceeded the combined totals of the Union soldiers killed and wounded in the terrible battles of Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness.

Surely peace hath her sacrifices no less shocking than war. Is it not possible to make railway operation less destructive of human life and limb?

THE KING AS A CLUBMAN.

When the King was Prince of Wales he belonged to a number of London clubs, but since his accession to the throne the list of institutions to which he belongs has been somewhat curtailed. Among the clubs of which King Edward is still a member are the Marlborough, United Service, the Garrick, the Guards', the Junior University, Royal Yacht Squadron, the Royal Dorset and Royal Thames Yacht Clubs, and the Turf Club.

will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said" (Josh. xiv, 10-12). He wholly followed the Lord and relied upon Him.

31-33. But the men that went up with him said, We be not able to go up against the people, for they are stronger than we.

Thus they brought up an evil report of the land, a slander upon the land (xiv, 36). They saw the giants, and they saw themselves as grasshoppers. It was a case of "we" and "they," but not a word about God. They are stronger than we. We were in their sight as grasshoppers. In our conflicts with the enemy as we pass through this wilderness or sojourn in the pleasant land everything depends upon our point of vision. If we see things from our standpoint, the giants and walled cities will seem very real, but if, like Caleb and Joshua, we stand with God all difficulties will seem as nothing. When David went to meet Goliath, he did not consider his own weakness.

xiv, 1. And all the congregation lifted up their voice and cried, and the people wept that night.

No wonder they acted thus when they were so unbelieving and rebellious against God. They were without sight and reach of the good land, but occupied with themselves and despising the promises of God and even God Himself. See the record of a previous weeping in Num. xi, 4, 10, 13, 18, 20, and a later one in Num. xxv, 6, and note that it was all because of unbelief, as was the weeping of Mary Magdalene at the tomb on the resurrection morning. Joy and peace come by believing, but in no other way (Rom. xv, 13; John xiv, 1, 27; xx, 27-29).

2, 3. And all the children of Israel murmured against Moses and against Aaron.

They even wished they were dead or might die in the wilderness, and many of them got their wish. Their thought was to get rid of their trouble. They had no thought or desire that God might be glorified in their death. Contrast John xxi, 19; Phil. i, 20. See records of other murmurings in Ex. xv, 24; xvi, 2; xvii, 3; Num. xvi, 11, 41. They did not consider that their weeping was in the ears of the Lord and their murmurings against Him (Num. xi, 18; xiv, 26, 27; Ex. xvi, 8), nor that when they complained it displeased the Lord (Num. xi, 1).

4. And they said one to another, Let us make a captain and let us return into Egypt.

The Lord Himself was their captain, as He also is ours (Josh. v, 14; II Chron. xiii, 2; Heb. ii, 10), but they wanted no more of Him. Stephen says that in their hearts they turned back again into Egypt, and Nehemiah says that in their rebellion they appointed a captain to return to their bondage (Acts vii, 30; Neh. ix, 17). Let us consider what is written about looking back in Gen. xix, 26; Luke ix, 62; xvii, 32, and contrast looking forward and upward in Prov. iv, 25; Heb. xii, 2; Phil. iii, 20.

BANK NOTE FORGERY.

An extraordinary method of fabricating bogus bank notes has just been detected in Brussels. The operators cut small pieces from old notes, and put them together with infinite dexterity on a tissue paper so fine that the fraud could only be with difficulty detected when the bogus note was held up against a strong light. From ten good notes an eleventh of higher denomination was manufactured in this way.

"Have you ever been round the world?" "No; but my arm has!" "What do you mean?" "Well, you are all the world to me!"

900 DROPS

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

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Pumpkin Seed -
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Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

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Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
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OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

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Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve					Lve				
Tweed					Deseronto				
Stoco	3	6:30	8:35	3:35	Deseronto Junction	4	7:00	9:05	4:00
Larkins	7	6:50	8:55	3:55	Napanee	9	7:15	9:20	4:15
Maribank	13	7:10	9:15	4:15	Strathcona	15	8:05	10:10	4:40
Erinsville	17	7:25	9:30	4:30	Newburgh	17	8:15	10:20	5:00
Tamworth	20	7:40	9:45	4:40	Thomson's Mills	18			
Wilson	24				Camden East	19	8:25	1:00	5:15
Enterprise	26	8:00	2:45	4:55	Yarker	23	8:35	1:10	5:25
Mudlake Bridge	28				Yarker	23	8:55	1:15	5:40
Moscow	31	8:13	2:53	5:10	Galbraith	25			
Galbraith	33				Moscow	27	9:07	1:25	5:50
Yarker	35	8:25	3:05	5:23	Mudlake Bridge	30			
Yarker	35	9:00	3:05	5:35	Enterprise	32	9:20	1:40	6:02
Camden East	39	9:10	3:18	5:45	Wilson	34			
Thomson's Mills	40				Tamworth	38	9:40	2:00	6:25
Newburgh	41	9:25	3:25	5:55	Erinsville	41	9:55		6:35
Strathcona	42	9:40	3:35	6:05	Maribank	43	10:10		6:50
Napanee	49	9:55	3:50	6:35	Larkins	51	10:35		7:10
Napanee	49								

A Dampener.

A young man bashfully approached a popular official a few days ago and said:

"Judge, I have come to ask your advice. You have always been like a father to me, and I have now come to you in a very important matter. I am thinking of getting married."

"Well, young man," interrupted the judge, "if you are thinking of getting married go do it right away. Don't wait, because the girl might not be willing this time tomorrow."

"But, you see," protested the youth, "I'm afraid I'm not able to take care of her."

"Tut, tut," deprecatingly retorted the judge. "Why, when I got married I was twenty-one years old and \$1,800 in debt."

"Is that so?" exclaimed the other, with happy encouragement gleaming from his eye. "And I suppose you must now be worth about"—

"And now," concluded the judge, "I'm only \$3,000 in debt."

The young man has not yet married.

African Snakes.

The African cobra is regarded somewhat reverently by the natives of that country, who once a year kill a cobra de capello and hang its skin to the branch of a tree, tail downward. Then all the children born during the last year are brought out and made to touch the skin. This the parents think puts them under the serpent's protection. The cobra de capello divides with the horned viper of Africa the questionable honor of being the "worm of the Nile," to whose venomous tooth Cleopatra's death was due.

The Kaffirs use the venom of this snake's cousin, the puff adder, to poison their arrows, and when they have any small quantity left they swallow it, having a theory that it will protect them from the bad effects of future bites. The Snake tribe of the Punjab say that the bites of snakes do not hurt them, and if they find a dead serpent they dress it in clothes and give it a superb funeral.

A Simple Cure For Earache.

"I am afraid I have greatly interfered with my own practice," said a celebrated aurist, "by giving the following advice to many of my friends:

"At the first symptoms of earache let the patient lie on the bed with the painful ear uppermost. Fold a thick towel and tuck it around the neck; then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm water.

"Continue doing this for fifteen or twenty minutes. The water will fill the ear orifice and flow over on the towel. Afterward turn over the head, let the water run out and plug the ear with warm glycerin and cotton.

"This may be done every hour until relief is obtained. It is an almost invariable cure and has saved many cases of acute inflammation. The water should be quite warm, but not too hot."—London Tit-Bits.

Getting the King's Ear.

The gentle art of speeding a parting guest is not new. The story from Hertfordshire, as told in the "Victoria County History" series, reveals the method tried on King James I. Hunting had taken the place of state affairs in the monarch's affections, and one morning a favorite hound was missing. The dog appeared the next day, bearing a message tied to his neck: "Good Mr. Jowler, we pray you speak to the king for

If You Are Conscious of
Strength and Energy
Month, Make Use of
**PAINE'S CELY
COMPOUND**
THE GREAT HEAL
AND STRENGTH GI

No Other Medicine Can
ford or Guarantee Su
Happy Results.

Men and women, young and old, o rank in life, freely admit that th more conscious of overtaxed r strength in the hot weather than other season.

When such a condition is exper Paine's Celery Compound affords tages and results that no other rem offer with honesty. It vigorously c the blood and regulates the tardy circ It strengthens and encourages the l and enables them to filter from th all waste and morbid matters; it strong, firm nerves, gives sweet and sleep to the nerve tired and brain. In a word, Paine's Celery Compot true summer life gayer and health-l Mr. J. Ralston, of Nixon, Ont., says: "It is now a year past since I severe attack of nervous prostration by chronic dyspepsia, and I could n at night. This condition of sleep brought on delirium. I was atten four of the best doctors, and took quantity of Medicine, but all failer me any good. I thought I would t Paine's Celery Compound. After used four bottles the nervousness dyspepsia left me, and I have don work since than for years past. enjoy excellent health and consider completely cured."

HARVESTING THE MANITOBA CROPS.

More important than any othe at this particular time is the g ing of the anticipated bo harvest in Manitoba and the Terr this and next month. At least men are required for the work, a great majority of these will go Ontario, Quebec and the Ma Provinces. Some interesting mation regarding the way the laborers will be handled is giv the Manitoba Government in a ment made by Mr. Hugh McKel the Department of Agricultu reply to the following letter re from a person in Ontario:

"Please say what arrangements will have at Winnipeg for s farm laborers to certain loc where they may desire to go. inquiry I find many of those c plating going from this localit; relatives, friends or farmers for they have worked before, and for they have promised to work should they return. These parti decline to go unless some arrang is made whereby they can be being ticketed through to their destination."

The following is Mr. McK reply which concisely sums up the Government has done in th of preparing for the distribution laborers from the East:

"The question you raise is tl that impressed itself most fo upon me last year in considerin change in our method of distri harvest hands. I consider it a

Deseronto		Miles		No.2	No.4	No.6
Stations				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	3	8 30	3 35			
Stoco	7	6 38	3 43			
Larkins	7	6 50	3 55			
Maribank	13	7 10	4 15			
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 30			
Tamworth	24	7 40	4 45			
Wilson	26	8 00	4 55			
Enterprise	28	8 13	5 10			
Mudlake Bridge	31	8 25	5 23			
Moscow	33	8 35	5 35			
Galbraith	35	8 45	5 45			
Yarker	39	9 00	5 55			
Camden East	41	9 10	6 05			
Thompson's Mills	42	9 25	6 15			
Newburgh	44	9 35	6 25			
Strathcona	49	9 55	6 35			
Napanee	54	10 10	6 45			
Deseronto Junction	59	10 25	6 55			
Deseronto	64	10 40	7 05			

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto		Miles		No.2	No.4	No.6
Stations				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	8 30	4 00			
G.T.R. Junction	2	8 35	4 10			
Glennvale	10	8 45	4 30			
Murvale	11	8 50	4 40			
Arr Harrowsmith	19	9 00	5 00			
Sydenham	24	9 10	5 10			
Harrowsmith	24	9 10	5 10			
Frontenac	26	9 25	5 15			
Yarker	28	9 35	5 25			
Camden East	30	9 45	5 35			
Thompson's Mills	31	9 55	5 45			
Newburgh	32	10 05	5 55			
Strathcona	34	10 15	6 05			
Napanee	40	10 30	6 20			
Napanee West End	45	10 45	6 35			
Deseronto Junction	49	11 00	6 50			
Deseronto	54	11 15	7 05			

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Orders Solicited.
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FACTORY. Napanee.

Deseronto and Tweed.		Miles		No.1	No.3	No.5
Stations				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	3 30			
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	3 40			
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	3 50			
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	4 20			
Strathcona	15	8 15	4 50			
Newburgh	17	8 30	5 00			
Thompson's Mills	19	8 45	5 10			
Camden East	23	8 55	5 20			
Yarker	23	9 05	5 30			
Galbraith	25	9 15	5 40			
Moscow	27	9 25	5 50			
Mudlake Bridge	30	9 40	6 00			
Enterprise	32	9 50	6 10			
Wilson	34	10 00	6 20			
Tamworth	38	10 15	6 30			
Erinsville	41	10 25	6 40			
Maribank	45	10 40	6 50			
Larkins	51	10 55	7 05			
Stoco	55	11 10	7 20			
Arr Tweed	58	11 25	7 35			

Deseronto and Napanee to Kingston and Sydenham		Miles		No.1	No.3	No.5
Stations				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	3 30			
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	3 40			
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	3 50			
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	4 20			
Napanee Mills	15	8 15	4 50			
Newburgh	17	8 30	5 00			
Thompson's Mills	19	8 45	5 10			
Camden East	23	8 55	5 20			
Yarker	23	9 05	5 30			
Frontenac	27	9 15	5 40			
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 30	5 50			
Sydenham	34	9 40	6 00			
Lve Harrowsmith	30	9 50	6 10			
Murvale	35	9 55	6 20			
Glennvale	39	10 10	6 30			
G.T.R. Junction	47	10 45	6 55			
Arr Kingston	49	10 50	7 00			

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block.
Money to Loan at "lower than the bank" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. O. 6-17 J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

Wartman Bros.
DENTISTS.
Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University
Office over Doxsee's.
Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

Wood For Sale!
Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.
S. CASEY DENISON.

case of acute inflammation. The water should be quite warm, but not too hot.—London Tit-Bits.

Getting the King's Ear.
The gentle art of speeding a parting guest is not new. The story from Hertfordshire, as told in the "Victoria County History" series, reveals the method tried on King James I. Hunting had taken the place of state affairs in the monarch's affections, and one morning a favorite hound was missing. The dog appeared the next day, bearing a message tied to his neck: "Good Mr. Jowler, we pray you speak to the king for us (he hearing you every day and so doth not us) that it will please his majesty to go back to London, for else the country will be undone, all our provisions spent already."

Curly Hair.
Persons with naturally curly hair are said to be possessed of more lovable and sweet natures than those with wavy or straight capillary adornment. On most occasions the fact that we are looking our best is a wonderful incentive to good behavior, and the woman with natural curls can discount her straight haired sister many a time and oft. She knows it. Why should she not be amiable? Straight hair was considered by the ancients as a mark of the gods' displeasure. Hair which was straight before sickness will sometimes grow curly afterward.

What He Wrote On.
"Hello, Starveling! How is literature?"
"First rate."
"Writing anything now?"
"Yes, a book."
"What on?"
"An empty stomach principally. You couldn't lend me the price of a dinner, could you?"

Pleasant For the Lover.
In Mexico the young men can show great attention to young ladies and at very little expense. They are therefore quite eager to invite them to theaters, parties, etc. And no wonder, for it is the custom in that country for the lady's father to pay for the tickets and furnish the carriage, supper, etc.

Pineapple Juice.
The Lancet points out that fresh pineapple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "bromelain," and so powerful is its action upon proteids that it will digest as much as a thousand times its weight within a few hours.

More Filling.
"The girl who flitted a poet and married a butcher did an eccentric thing."
"Not at all. She recognized the great fact that beefsteak is more filling than blank verse."

A Great Work of Art.
It was Apelles who visited the studio of Protogenes in Rome and, finding the artist absent, drew a thin colored line in such a way that the Roman knew that only his Grecian brother could have done it. But, not to be outdone, Protogenes drew a thinner line upon that of Apelles, and when this was seen Apelles drew a third line upon that of Protogenes. This panel was then looked upon as the greatest work of art, so says the story, in the palace of the Cæsars.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

they have promised to work should they return. These parties decline to go unless some arrangement is made whereby they can be being ticketed through to their destination."

The following is Mr. McKelvey which concisely sums up the Government has done in the of preparing for the distribution laborers from the East:

"The question you raise is that that impressed itself most upon me last year in considering change in our method of distributing harvest hands. I consider it a to dictate to any man where he goes, especially when men have places in view. There is no however, in this year's arrangement that will prevent men from going their friends or to those for they worked in past years, if advise such friends or farmers they are coming, so that such farmers do not engage others."

"The fare to Winnipeg is \$10 presenting stub of coupon to C. officials on arrival at Winnipeg is given to any point in Manitoba away men go to destination. can take care of themselves for have been here before. Their baggage would also be re-checked from Winnipeg to destination. For those have never been here to help in vesting and who have no place to go, we are arranging that shall be met at Winnipeg by del farmers from all points in the province and taken out to their various tracts. This is to prevent congestion at any stations. A pass is also to all such from Winnipeg to destination."

"You will see, therefore, that is no interference with men who their destination, and that assistance possible is to be given the officials of this department locating those who may come to us for the first time. There is no therefore, to deter any one from coming. They are wanted, and they receive every attention and assistance possible."

It is hoped that the Eastern adian press will put this matter proper light, so that no one may be deterred from going, for it may readily seen from the above letter men will be allowed to go to whatever destination they desire, without interference, and those who have no preference will be assisted in any possible way.

As They Reckon Time.
"How long has she been on stage?"
"Only about three divorces."

The One She Married.
He vowed with all his heart and soul he loved her. Still she took The one who loved her with his w Cash bulging pocketbook.

Matter of Form.
"Does she wear corsets through necessity?"
"No. It's merely a matter of form."

The Bluestocking.
Clorinda's newest great delight To show that she Can trippingly Pronounce perityphilitis.

Pigpog.
Jaspar—How did you catch it cold?
Jumpuppe—I got overheated pigpog.—Judge.

**Are Conscious of Failing
Length and Energy This
Month, Make Use of
LINE'S CELERY
COMPOUND
FOR GREAT HEALTH
AND STRENGTH GIVER.**

**Other Medicine Can Af-
ford or Guarantee Such
Happy Results.**

and women, young and old, of every
life, freely admit that they are
conscious of overtaxed nervous
in the hot weather than at any
season.
When such a condition is experienced,
Celery Compound affords advan-
ced results that no other remedy can
th honesty. It vigorously cleanses
and regulates the tardy circulation
strengthens and encourages the kidneys
enables them to filter from the blood
the acid and morbid matters; it secures
firm nerves, gives sweet and natural
the nerve tired and brain-weary.
Dr. Faine's Celery Compound is a
valuable life giver and health-builder.
Raleston, of Nixon, Ont., says:
"I am now a year past since I had a
attack of nervous prostration caused
by dyspepsia, and I could not sleep.
This condition of sleeplessness
led to delirium. I was attended by
the best doctors, and took a great
quantity of medicine, but all failed to do
good. I thought I would try your
Celery Compound. After I had
used your bottles the nervousness and
sickness left me, and I have done more
in less than for years past. I now
enjoy excellent health and consider myself
completely cured."

**INVESTING THE MANITOBA
CROP.**

More important than any other topic
at this particular time is the gather-
ing of the anticipated bountiful
crop in Manitoba and the Territories
of next month. At least 20,000
men are required for the work, and
the majority of these will go from
Quebec and the Maritime
Provinces. Some interesting infor-
mation regarding the way the farm-
ers' will be handled is given by
the Manitoba Government in a state-
ment made by Mr. Hugh McKellar, of
the Department of Agriculture, in
the following letter received
from a person in Ontario:
"I can say what arrangements you
have at Winnipeg for sending
laborers to certain localities
they may desire to go. Upon
my part I find many of those con-
tending; going from this locality have
been sent, friends or farmers for whom
they have worked before, and for whom
they have promised to work again
when they return. These parties will
be sent to go unless some arrangement
is whereby they can be sure of
being ticketed through to their desired
destination."
The following is Mr. McKellar's
statement which concisely sums up what
arrangement has been made in the way
of providing for the distribution of the
crop from the East:
"The question you raise is the one
I have expressed myself most forcibly
in last year in considering any
change in our method of distributing
the crop. I consider it almost

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

*To Correspondents.—Persons sending in
items from the surrounding district must
sign their names to correspondence as a
sign of good faith, not for publication.
Any correspondence received without the
name attached will not be published.*

STELLA.

Some of the farmers will finish har-
vesting this week.
The young people on the point held an
auction on Saturday in aid of the children's
hospital.
Mr. Lockett and Mr. Irving held open
air service on Stella Point Sunday after-
noon.
Misses Jennie and Anna Filson have re-
turned from visiting in Deseronto.
Misses Jennie Kilpatrick and Edith
Scott have returned from Buffalo, where
they visited Miss Scott's sister, Mrs. Pat-
terson.
Mr. and Mrs. Smyth and son are the
guests of Mrs. Polley.
Mrs. R. Lindsay and children, Kingston,
are visiting friends here.
Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Filson attended the
funeral of Mr. J. Miller in Belleville this
week.
Mrs. L. Pringle, Kingston, is visiting
friends here.
Mr. Kerr and son at Mr. H. Filson's.
Mr. T. J. Polley and children visited at
Bath Road recently.
Mr. and Mrs. Calver, Bath, visited at
Mr. J. Brown's Sunday.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

The staunch old county is lovely these
days.
Mr. John Dailey, of Stewart, and Mr. D.
V. Dailey, of Dexter, Iowa, have returned
home after a very pleasant visit with re-
latives and friends in Picton and vicinity.
They also attended the Main street Metho-
dist church excursion to the Thousand
Islands on Wednesday of last week and
were more than delighted with the trip.
Hop picking will soon be in order and
the present outlook is very promising.
Some beautiful specimens have been shown
us, large cones comparatively free from
leaves. There is no prettier sight to be
seen in the county just now than one of the
well kept, carefully cultivated hop fields.
Perhaps it is a little late to speak of the
recent demonstration in honor of the "Old
Boys and Girls", but Picton looked so
lovely in her gala dress, and the welcome to
the wanderers was so hearty, that we can-
not pass it over in silence. Everybody was
happy, or seemed to be, and the window
decorations would be hard to beat. When
the old town puts her shoulder to the wheel
something has got to go.
The High Court L. O. F. for eastern
Ontario will meet in Picton on August 19
and 20. Some three hundred delegates are
expected to be in attendance.
Mr. John Gibson, one of Cherry Valley's
best known residents, dropped dead in the
Queen's Hotel, in town, on Thursday, Aug.
7th, aged 66 years. Mr. Gibson had been
doing business during the day, and at the
time of his death was preparing to return
home. For some two years past he has
had trouble with his heart, but seemed no
worse than usual. The funeral at Cherry
Valley on Sunday afternoon was very
largely attended. He was a man well
liked among men and many hearts were
saddened when he went on before into the
broader life.
Miss Minnie Sills, of Napanee, has been
visiting her sister, Mrs. Bert Davis, of
Fairmount.
Mrs. David Benson and son, Harold,
Napanee, have returned home after a
pleasant visit with relatives in the county.

COLEBROOKE.

Some weeks ago Stanley Boyce cut his
hand severely. This apparently healed
over when later he had the misfortune to
catch the same hand in a bicycle. The
wound broke out again and threatened be-
coming very dangerous. Dr. Rutan was
called in, and although Mr. Boyce suffered
greatly he is now gradually recovering.
Mrs. Solomon Ball, who had a stroke
some time ago, is very ill.
Mr. and Mrs. William Tario have a new
daughter to brighten their home.
Misses Minnie Boyce and Edna Cowdy
held a picnic in the grove last Tuesday for
their Sunday School classes. The children

**A PRETTY POSTMISTRESS
NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.**

**Was Given Up to Die--Eight Doctors
Failed--Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.**



THOUSANDS of women suffer from
systemic catarrh. This is sure to
produce such symptoms as cold feet
and hands, sick headache, palpitation of
the heart and heavy feelings in the
stomach.
Then begins a series of experiments
with medicine. They take medicine for
sick headache. They take medicine for
nervous prostration, for palpitation of
the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these
medicines do any good because they do
not reach the cause of the complaint.
Peruna at once mitigates all these
symptoms by removing the cause.
Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Sys-
temic catarrh pervades the whole sys-
tem, deranges every organ, weakens
every function. No permanent cure can
be expected until the systemic catarrh
is removed.
This is exactly what Peruna will do.
Miss Alma Cox, Assistant Postmis-
tress of Orum, S. C., writes:
"I have been a great sufferer from
chronic disease and dyspepsia for five
years. How I suffered no tongue can
tell. I tried eight or ten of the best phy-
sicians without receiving much benefit,
also tried lots of patent medicines. But
still I suffered with sick headache, cold
feet and hands, palpitation of the heart,
and such a heavy feeling in my stomach
and chest. At times I would be so nerv-
ous I could not bear anyone around me.
I had been given up to die.
"One day a friend sent me one of Dr.
Hartman's pamphlets, and I decided to
write to him. He advised Peruna and
Manalin, and after taking the medicine
two weeks I felt greatly relieved. My
head did not pain me any scarcely, and
my stomach was relieved of its heavy
load.
Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, of
Columbus, O., gives advice to women free during the summer months.

feeling. I am so thankful that I can say
after using several bottles of the Peruna
and Manalin I am restored to perfect
health.
"Before using your remedies I could
not eat anything. I lived on barley
water and Panopeptin for two years.
Now I can eat with pleasure. Every-
body is so surprised at my improvement.
Everyone says I am looking like a rose.
I would advise all suffering women to
take your remedies. I know if it were
not for Peruna and Manalin I would
have been in my grave to-day. I cannot
thank you enough for the kind advice
you have given me."—MISS ALMA
L. COX.
Senator M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of
South Carolina, writes from Wash-
ington, D. C., the following:
"I can recommend Peruna for dys-
pepsia and stomach trouble. I have
been using your medicine for a short
period, and I feel very much relieved.
It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and
besides a great tonic."—M. C. Butler.
Peruna restores health in a normal
way.
Peruna puts right all the mucous mem-
branes of the body, and in this way re-
stores the functions of every organ.

COLLINS BAY.

Owing to the rainy weather the
farmers have been kept back from
finishing haying and harvesting.
The Presbyterian Church held their
annual flower service last Sunday.
The public school here started on
Monday 18th.
During the squall which passed
over here on Saturday last Mrs.
Meacham received a severe injury on
the shoulder caused by the slamming
of a door against her.
Mrs. Garrett is also on the sick list.
Miss Madeline Henderson and Miss
Mabel Howard have returned from
visiting friends on Amherst Island.
Miss Cora Garrett has gone on a
visit to Toronto.
Miss Florence Copley, of Kingston,

Mr. McCall had his eye badly cut at the
cement works on Sunday by a piece of
metal. Monday he went to Kingston for
treatment.
Master Kenneth Richards is spending a
few days at Perth.
Mr. and Mrs. Mahar, Bath, were at Mr.
McGuire's on Sunday.
S. York, Deseronto, spent Saturday with
his friend, Roy Way.
A well is being drilled at the paper mill.
Murray Foster and sister, Allie, of
Caledonia Springs, N. Y., were the guests
of their aunt, Mrs. Rose; also Mrs. Allen
and daughter, Syracuse, N. Y.
G. S. Madden, merchant here, attended
the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Deroche,
Newburgh.
A young son at W. Wild's, and a
daughter at J. Asselstine's.
E. Lasher paid a flying visit to Empey
Hill Sunday evening last.
As a couple of ladies were driving

have promised to work again until they return. These parties will be to go unless some arrangement be whereby they can be sure of ticketed through to their desired station."

Following is Mr. McKellar's which concisely sums up what overhauled has done in the way of preparing for the distribution of the cars from the East:

"The question you raise is the one I have impressed most forcibly on me last year, in considering any change in our method of distributing the cars. I consider it absurd to take to any man where he should be, especially when men have definite work in view. There is nothing to be gained, in this year's arrangements, which will prevent men from going to friends or to those for whom they have worked in past years, if they are such friends or farmers that are coming, so that such friends and farmers do not engage others."

"The fare to Winnipeg is \$10. On the return stub of coupon to C. P. R. is on arrival at Winnipeg a pass to any point in Manitoba and men go to destination. They take care of themselves for they have been here before. Their baggage is also re-checked from Winnipeg to destination. For those who have never been here to help in handling and who have no particular to go, we are arranging that they be met at Winnipeg by delegates from all points in the province taken out to their various destinations. This is to prevent congestion at stations. A pass is also given such from Winnipeg to destination."

"You will see, therefore, that there is no interference with men who know their destination, and that every arrangement possible is to be given by officials of this department in helping those who may come to assist for the first time. There is nothing to be done, to deter any one from coming. They are wanted, and they will receive every attention and assistance possible."

"I am hoping that the Eastern Campaign will put this matter in its proper light, so that no one may be deterred from going, for it may be seen from the above letter that it will be allowed to go to whatever destination they desire, without interference, and those who have no special reason will be assisted in every way possible."

As They Reckon Time.
"How long has she been on the ground?"
"About three divorces."

The One She Married.
"I was married with all his heart and soul loved her. Still she took one who loved her with his whole heart bulging pocketbook."

Matter of Form.
"Does she wear corsets through no fault?"
"It's merely a matter of form."

The Bluestocking.
"Lorinda's newest great delight is to show that she can tripplingly pronounce perityphilitis."

Pigpos.
"Bar—How did you catch such a pig?"
"Pigpos—I got overheated playing pig.—Judge."

COLEBROOKE.

Some weeks ago Stanley Boyce cut his hand severely. This apparently healed over when later he had the misfortune to catch the same hand in a bicycle. The wound broke out again and threatened becoming very dangerous. Dr. Rutman was called in, and although Mr. Boyce suffered greatly he is now gradually recovering.

Mrs. Solomon Ball, who had a stroke some time ago, is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tario have a new daughter to brighten their home.

Misses Mionie Boyce and Edna Cowdy held a picnic in the grove last Tuesday for their Sunday School classes. The children all report a good time.

Mrs. Garrison and Mrs. A. C. Warner and daughter, Georgie, spent a few days in Brighton last week, the guests of Mrs. McCrae.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Curran is again seriously ill. Dr. Vrooman, Napanee, and Dr. Lockhart, Harrowsmith, are in attendance.

School re-opened yesterday morning with Miss Margaret Caldwell as teacher.

Mrs. Charles Ward and daughter, Florence, have returned from Winnipeg where they spent the summer months visiting relatives.

Bert Huffman has returned after visiting friends in Napanee and Deseronto.

Mrs. F. S. Wartman and daughter returned from Napanee, where they spent a couple of weeks.

Roy Benn, visiting Willet Benn and family for the last month, has returned to his home in Toronto.

Visitors: Mrs. H. Martin at Peter Hart's; Mrs. E. Garrison at A. Ashley's; Mr. and Mrs. S. Babcock, Montreal, at Mrs. J. Riddell's.

Miss Florence Ward has resumed her duties at Petworth school.

Are You Deaf? All deafness is not curable, but doctors state that ninety per cent of impaired hearing is due inflammation of the Eustachian tubes and can be treated with certainty of success by Catarrhoxone, which gives instant relief to Catarrh in any part of the system. Catarrhoxone is extremely pleasant and simple to use, and sufferers from any form of deafness are advised to use it. Thousands of cases are on record where Catarrhoxone has perfectly restored lost hearing, and what it has done for others it can do for you. Procure Catarrhoxone from your druggist. Price \$1 small size 25c, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

STRATHCONA.

The abundant harvest is about gathered. Grain in most places is turning out well. Mr. Finlay has a large quantity of pulp stacked up beside the paper mill, showing that business is booming.

Mrs. B. Rose has been confined to the house through illness, and was under the doctor's care. She is able to be around now.

H. W. Wood, Mrs. Wood and little daughter, visiting Mrs. Wood's mother.

Mrs. Lloyd left for their home in Chester, N. Y., Friday last; also S. Durlin, who accompanied them here, visiting at Alfred Knight's, Napanee.

A. Caton, Montreal, is visiting B. C. Lloyd for a few days. Maurice Caton has fully recovered his health and returned to his work at Buffalo.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

few days at Perth.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahar, Bath, were at Mr. McGuire's on Sunday.

S. York, Deseronto, spent Saturday with his friend, Roy Way.

A well is being drilled at the paper mill. Murray Foster and sister, Allie, of Caledonia Springs, N. Y., were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Rose; also Mrs. Allen and daughter, Syracuse, N. Y.

G. S. Madden, merchant here, attended the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Deroche, Newburgh.

A young son at W. Wild's, and a daughter at J. Asselstine's.

E. Lasher paid a flying visit to Empey Hill Sunday evening last.

As a couple of ladies were driving through this village one evening last week, they were attacked no less than three times by gangs of hoodlums along the street, who shouted and yelled and beat upon the cover of their buggy, using all kinds of language. Strathcona seems to be a match for the "Cross Roads" in Booth Tarkington's story of "The Gentleman from Indiana." The law needs to step in here.

Hammocks.

Owing to Backward season we find we have a number on hand. These we will sell at a bargain. BOYLE & SON.

ENTERPRISE.

The Sunday school picnic at First Lake, on Friday, August 15th, was well attended.

Leroy Weller spent a few days of last week, the guest of Bert Reid.

The Sons of Temperance picnic, held at First Lake, on August 16th, and 17th, was a grand success, a good percentage of the lodge attending.

Garnet Cox left here, Sunday, for his school near Erinsville.

One or two of our young citizens left for Manitoba this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Loucks have returned from their honeymoon.

C. W. Keech and family are visiting relatives near Frankford.

Our brass band is going to attend the Roman Catholic picnic at Erinsville on the 26th.

Sidney Littlewood is visiting at Z. Fitzmartyn's.

Genuine Castoria, of the original formula of J. C. H. H. H. H. H.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

YARKER.

The farmers are having a great yield of grain this year. Threshing machines are very busy. John Freeman returned from Manitoba and reports a tremendous crop there. In his opinion unless they get more help, they won't be able to harvest it all.

Some very large pike are being caught in the river here. W. Cummings landed one weighing twelve pounds.

The village is nearly deserted by residents going away for a few weeks.

Mrs. S. Winter is in Watertown, N. Y. Frank Crimmons and wife have gone to Verona.

P. Blackhurst has gone to Peterboro and Minnie Shultz and J. O. Dowd to Alexandria Bay.

Visitors: Mrs. W. F. Winter and son, Langdon, N. D., are at S. Winter's; F. Vanluven and family at M. C. Dunn's; Mrs. Bartels and children at F. Atkins'; Capt. Montgomery at his home; the Misses Estes, Newburgh, at A. Lee's.

Alexander Lee is raising the roof of his house and otherwise improving it.

Another addition to Yarker—the wife of Mac. Vanluven, of a daughter.

Rev. James Hill and wife, Wisconsin, are at William Hill's.

A True Nerve Tonic acts not so much upon the nerves themselves, as upon the digestive functions, and the abundant formation of rich, red blood. The nerves cannot be fed on medicine. They can be fed and strengthened by digested and assimilated food. Ferrozone's marvellous action arises from its power over the digestive and assimilative functions of the body. You feel strength and vigor, digestion ceases to be noticed, for it has become good. Work is easier for you have the strength to do it. In a short time you have health. Use Ferrozone.

The Presbyterial Church held their annual flower service last Sunday.

The public school here started on Monday 18th.

During the squall which passed over here on Saturday last Mrs. Meachem received a severe injury on the shoulder caused by the slamming of a door against her.

Mrs. Garrett is also on the sick list.

Miss Madeline Henderson and Miss Mabel Howard have returned from visiting friends on Amherst Island.

Miss Cora Garrett has gone on a visit to Toronto.

Miss Florence Copley, of Kingston, after spending a few weeks here has returned home.

Miss Maggie Darragh has also returned home.

Both Blunt.

"I'm too practical to do as heroes do in books, Miss Slight, so I'll just ask you bluntly, will you be my wife?"

"No, thank you, Mr. Terse. I myself don't believe in those silly bookish notions, and as the silly heroines always say yes, why, I'll tell you bluntly, no, sir, I won't!"

Just Cries.

"What makes the baby cry?" asked the little visitor.

"Oh," explained Ethel, "our baby doesn't have to have anything to make it cry."

Fair Warning.

He (nervously). Who is that tramping around overhead?

She. That's papa. He always gets restless toward morning.

Affects One's Imagination.

"When a man gets good an' mad," said Uncle Eben, "he's liable to imagine he's a volcano when he ain't nuffin but a firecracker."

Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

CHAPTER I.

A week had passed since Lady Caraven reached Paris—a strange week. She had seen but little of her husband. He never took breakfast with her ; they met at dinner, and twice he had taken her to the opera. He never interfered in the least with any of her affairs.

Lady Caraven was a bride of a week. Left without a mother while still in the nursery, her father had educated her in almost convent-like seclusion. One afternoon, a few months before our story opens, Arley Ramsome, lawyer and money-lender, had introduced to Hildred, his only child, the handsome young Lord Caraven. On the day following he had announced to her that the noble lord had done her the honor to sue for her hand, and had intimated that it was his wish that she should accept him. Flattered, and entirely ignorant of the ways of the world, she had fallen in with her father's wishes without demur.

A scene in Arley Ransome's office a short time previous to this would throw a light on this sudden and brief courting. Besides Ransome himself, the only person present was Lord Caraven, whose prodigality had wasted his inheritance and covered his ancestral home of Ravensmere with mortgages.

"I have worked hard all my life," said Arley Ransome—"worked as few men have ever done before—from sunrise to sunset, and often through the long, silent night. I have worked because I love money—because I am ambitious, because I have had an end in view. You know my lord, that beside practicing as a lawyer I have been, and am now, a money-lender; it is no news to you that I advanced the mortgage-money on Ravensham's, and that, unless you pay it, the estate becomes mine."

"I have a daughter, and she must take the place I would fain have given to my boy. My lord, I make you this offer: You are a ruined man; you tell me there remains for you no hope—nothing but death. Now I will give you my life, liberty, wealth. I will make you greater than any of the Earls of Caraven have been yet. I will give my daughter a dowry of two hundred thousand pounds if you will marry her."

Lord Caraven lost his self-possession for one half-minute; he literally looked as he felt—bewildered. Then an indignant repudiation of the proposal sprang to his lips. He would not listen to it. But finally when he had become accustomed to the idea and realized that his only choice was between the girl and a revolver he gave way. He promised to marry her and give her his rank, at the same he cursed himself for a villain for wrecking an innocent girl's life. She, thinking that he loved her, and altogether ignorant of any other reason for the marriage, accepted him as we know.

He sent every morning to ask if she had any particular wish for that day—if there was any place she desired to see. At first she said "Yes," and went to the different places of note. He accompanied her, but she could not avoid thinking that he was slightly bored by these

One evening he was rather startled by Hildred. There was a favorite singer at the opera, and they went to hear her. She was very fair, and the gentlemen were busily engaged in discussing her. With Lord and Lady Caraven was a Frenchman, the Comte de Quemes, a great admirer of fair women. The conversation, kept up chiefly between the two gentlemen, was about the charming actress.

"She is of real English type," said the comte, "and the English ladies are so fair—they are adorable!"

"I think myself," remarked the earl, "that a fair-haired English girl is certainly the loveliest object in creation."

The comte laughed.

"You prefer the blondes to the brunettes, then?" he said.

"Certainly," replied Lord Caraven. "I do not see how a woman can be beautiful unless she be fair."

He had entirely forgotten his young girl-wife with the dark eyes and the Spanish face. He would not have wantonly pained her, but he had forgotten her presence. She heard the words. At the time she made no remark, although they burned into her heart like fire.

The comte went home with them, and they were joined by another friend ; but she found an opportunity of speaking to her husband when the other gentlemen were busy with cards, and Lord Caravan had withdrawn to look over some letters that has just arrived. She summoned up courage and went up to him.

"Lord Caraven," she said, "would you mind telling me one thing?"

He looked up in wonder—it was so seldom that she voluntarily addressed him. As he looked he was slightly impressed with her appearance—the tall, slender figure was draped in soft, shining silk, the girlish face was flushed with the effort of speaking to him, the dark eyes were bright and starlike, filled with unutterable thoughts. He could not help owing to himself that there was some beauty in the thick coils of dark hair, in the tall, slim, graceful figure, in the perfect grace and harmony. She was simply yet beautifully dressed; a pomegranate-blossom lay in the coils of her hair.

"I want you tell me one thing," she repeated. "If you admire fair girls with golden hair, why did you marry me, with hair and eyes so dark?"

She asked the question in such perfect good faith, in such earnest tones, with such sad, sweet eyes, that he ~~was~~ touched, not deeply, but as he would have been had some child come to him with trembling lips to tell a pitiful tale.

"Why," she said, "if that was the case, did you marry me?"

"You know why I married you," he replied, gravely—"why ask me the question?"

He saw a vivid color spread over her face, a bright light shine in her eyes. The simple girl thought and believed he meant that she knew he had married her because he loved her. Her heart gave a great, glad bound, she thought how she, Shy, would be a wife.

to the words that she did not even remember that she had been called "Arley Ransome's heiress." Of all the ideas that occurred to her, the one that she had been married for her money was the furthest from her thoughts.

Three weeks had passed away, and Lord Caraven began to wonder how much longer he was to remain in Paris. If he had been free to follow his own inclinations, they would have led him to the gaming-tables at Baden-Baden. But, as he said, impatiently, he had no idea of going there with a whole train of people to look after.

How long would she expect to remain in Paris? The honeymoon—that most absurd of all institutions—was supposed to last a month. It would be better, perhaps, to remain there until it was over, and then go to Ravensmere. He would be more comfortable there. The house was spacious, and it would be possible for him to move about without being haunted by the girlish, wishful face. So in Paris, until the honeymoon was over, he decided on remaining.

(To Be Continued.)

Confusion of Caste

CHAPTER XXVII.

"I have been writing to Frank, and my letter will reach him to-morrow," Mrs. Harcourt told Dorcas on the day after they had had their talk together, and then she paused a moment, and—"Do you think he will be likely to come any sooner for that? You ought to know better than I. Do you think he will come?" she said.

It was on a Wednesday that she had written to her son. He would get her letter in London on Thursday morning, and it would take him five hours to come from London to the Power House.

"If he liked to come to-morrow he would be able to do it," Dorcas began involuntarily to think, as the hours passed on. "He might be here, perhaps, by afternoon; he might be here, I know, by dinner-time, if he chose, and, oh surely he will choose!"

She thought to herself, that night—

"Shall I be happier when he comes than I am now?" With a little grave foreboding, she thought—"I wonder if the happiest hours of all our lives are not the hours before we gain what we want most!"

It was raining heavily on Thursday morning; it rained for a long time, hour after hour, and Dorcas watched the low-hanging clouds till she was tired, and stood at the window, listening to the ceaseless pattering of the drops upon the garden path. If it would but clear up and let her get out ! the girl thought, restlessly. It seemed to her as though she could not breathe indoors ; the beating of her heart oppressed her.

"Would Frank come? Now that the time at which it was possible for him to come had drawn so near, she began to tell herself that she was foolish to expect him. He might have been out of town, and not have received his mother's letter; he might have business that would detain him; he might not care for her as she cared for him. "Oh! my dear, do you want me less than you used to do?" she began to cry, walking up and down her room, when she could bear to sit still no longer.

There was a sound of wheels on the wet gravel about three o'clock, and Dorcas's heart gave one great bound, and then seemed as if it ceased to beat. Mrs. Harcourt was reading, and she too suddenly put

She sat alone for what seemed her a long time. (Perhaps Mrs. F. court did not think it long.) T in the silence she heard his s crossing the hall, and 'he d opened and he came to

Had she been afraid a minute? She had made herself a coward by thinking that he was changed; did he seem changed now as he stood at last looking in her face again with more than the light of his gladness shining in the eyes loved so well?

(To Be Continued.)

THE FATE OF TWO KIN

KING MWANGA OF UGANDA
AND KING KABBA BEGA.

**Great Britain Banishes Once P
erful Potentates to a Little
Island.**

The British have sent into e two of the most distinguished potentates of Central Africa. K Mwanga and King Kabba Rega now sojourning on one of the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean about one thousand miles east of Zanzibar. These islands are thus be famous as the home of two African kings as well as the region that raises the sea cocoanut, a fruit of great swimming qualities. When the sea cocoanut drops into the ocean, as it often does, it is liable to drift clear to India, Java or other Malayan Islands, where it is esteemed as a treasure. The people there imagine that the fruit grows on the bottom of the ocean and comes to their islands for their annual regalement.

Mwanga's family circle in his home is comparatively small. When he was King of Uganda, on the northern and western shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, his establishment contained about one thousand and quite a moderate number, considering that his royal father's harem included over seven thousand women. King Mwanga is of ancient lineage, being able to boast a longer ancestry than many a distinguished person in civilized countries is able to trace. Though a savage in all the word implies, he can climb the ancestral tree through a line of kings of Uganda, back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. Before his country came into the possession of the British he had an army of 50,000 men, over 2,000 muskets, plenty of ammunition which he obtained from the Zanzibar traders. He has reached the age of 35 years and came to the throne when he was about 20 years old.

THIS BARBARIAN

made one of the bloodiest records that any native African prince could achieve. His father permitted many missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, to settle in Uganda. They were very successful in their missionary work, and thousands of converts were made; but when Mwanga came to the throne he decided to destroy the superstitious beliefs of his ancestors were good enough for the people of Uganda, and he set about the large undertaking of wiping out the Christians in the country. He was he who murdered Bishop F. M. L. N. T. S. E., who was approaching Uganda from the Indian Ocean, suspecting that there could be hostile intent on the part of the ruler. The Bishop was shot, the fifty helpless porters with him were speared to death. Then Mwanga set about the work of killing all the native Christians, destroying all the work the missionaries had done in six years.

Most of the King's atrocities crowded into the first six months of 1886. The annals of martyrdom show no finer examples of heroic titude and unshaken faith than

he had become accustomed to the idea and realized that his only choice was between the girl and a revolver he gave way. He promised to marry her and give her his rank, at the same he cursed himself for a villain for wrecking an innocent girl's life. She, thinking that he loved her, and altogether ignorant of any other reason for the marriage, accepted him as we know.

He sent every morning to ask if she had any particular wish for that day—if there was any place she desired to see. At first she said "Yes," and went to the different places of note. He accompanied her, but she could not avoid thinking that he was slightly bored by these excursions. The next time he sent she declined, and he did not remonstrate; he made no remark, and she felt almost sure that he was relieved by her refusal. When they went to the opera, they were never alone—he always secured some companion. It seemed to Hildred that he was quite as much a stranger as on the first day he entered the Hollies.

She had, indeed, no part in his existence—he lived as though she were not. He had fulfilled his part of the contract by giving her his name, his rank, his position. That a living, beating human heart might long for more did not occur to him. He never thought of her as his wife; the chances were that, if any one had asked him suddenly if he was married, he would have said "No." He had paid the forfeit of his folly by being in some measure compelled to burden himself with this young girl.

At first he was considerably surprised in his wife. He thought to himself that the daughter of a man like lawyer Ransome, sharp, shrewd, cunning, must inherit some of his propensities—that she would occupy herself with small intrigues and maneuvers of all kinds. She did nothing of the sort; she was quiet, grave, calm, self-possessed. He did not even dream of the unstirred passion and tenderness in her girlish heart.

It was decidedly tiresome having a wife. True he saw little of her—for she was together they sometimes did not exchange a word; but people began to look upon him as a married man, and he did not like it—when they met him they asked how Lady Caraven was.

"Lady Caraven?" He smiled scornfully to himself, remembering all the fair and stately dames who had borne that name; remembering the dark-eyed girl who now bore it, he smiled in bitterest scorn.

He had never been one of those men who look forward to marriage as the one great end and aim of life. It had never had any charm for him even, even in the days when he was free to dream as he would; but his visions had been of a golden-haired love, radiant and fair—never of a girl-wife, the daughter of a man who had, as it were, outwitted him—the child of a man who had dealt faithlessly with him. He shuddered at the very thought of it.

He was not given to thought—the rules of right and wrong had not troubled him very much. He never realized that it was wrong to have married a girl he did not like—wrong to leave a young wife so entirely alone. He never thought of those things; he only remembered that marriage was a burden to him, that his wife's presence was some kind of mute reproach, that he was a thousand times happier away from her than with her.

Certainly he felt the burden less at Paris than he would have felt it elsewhere, because there was always something to occupy him and distract his thoughts, there were always some kind friends to relieve him of the ennui and tediousness of existence.

She asked the question in such perfect good faith, in such earnest tones, with such sad, sweet eyes, that he was touched, not deeply, but as he would have been had some child come to him with trembling lips to tell a pitiful tale.

"Why," she said, "if that was the case, did you marry me?"

"You know why I married you," he replied, gravely—"why ask me the question?"

He saw a vivid color spread over her face, a bright light shine in her eyes. The simple girl thought and believed he meant that she knew he had married her because he loved her. Her heart gave a great, glad bound. He loved her! She would understand better in time; she would only know why he seemed reserved, reticent, cold, and indifferent.

"You know why I married you," the handsome earl had said; and the words filled her heart with a strange, sweet pain.

"I will try to remember," she said, gently.

Dull as was his ear, he heard new music in her voice.

"You will remember what?" he asked.

"I will remember why you have married me," she replied; and as she went away he wondered greatly.

"I should not think that she is likely to forget it," he said to himself. "Certainly women are puzzles. She will try to remember why I married her—and the words seemed like melting music on her lips, a light that was like sunshine on flowers spread over her face! Why, I married her because her father sold her for a title and she was willing to be sold!"

To those dying with thirst the fall of dew is a boon. To Lady Caraven the earl's few words seemed full of meaning; she said them over and over again to herself. "You know why I married you," she said then with many varieties of accent, with different intonations, and each time that she repeated them they seemed to mean more and more. For some hours she felt much happier; it was like a break in the cold tide of indifference. She kept expecting kinder words to follow, but they did not. Lord Caraven did not appear to remember what he had said.

He went out that evening after the "little supper" was over. She heard a whisper of "billiards." Nothing came of the one solitary gleam of kindness. The next day Hildred did not see the earl at all; he went over to St. Cloud with some of his friends. The slight gleam of happiness died away, and the old feeling of desolation came back to her. The Comtesse de Quene called and pressed her to go out, but the girl was sick at heart. It was such a strange life—married without love, without even friendship, or liking—married, yet living with her husband as though she were the merest stranger—his wife, bearing his name, sharing his fate, yet knowing no more of him than did the lowest servant in the household; his thoughts, his mind, his plans, his desires, his interests, his amusements, his pleasures were all strange to her. It was an unheard-of position, an unheard-of fate.

"If I did not know that he had married me because he loved me, I should say rather that he did not like me," was a thought which often occurred to her, but she drove it away as unworthy. "If I were beautiful," thought the lovely girl, "I should think that he had married me for my beauty—if I had grand connections, for them; but I have none—I have nothing—my love has stooped to me from high estate." I shall never understand what he saw in me to make him love me.

She had paid so little attention

for him to come had drawn so near, she began to tell herself that she was foolish to expect him. He might have been out of town, and not have received his mother's letter; he might have business that would detain him; he might not care for her as she cared for him. "Oh! my dear, do you want me less than you used to do?" she began to cry, walking up and down her room, when she could bear to sit still no longer.

There was a sound of wheels on the wet gravel about three o'clock, and Dorcas's heart gave one great bound, and then seemed as if it ceased to beat. Mrs. Harcourt was reading, and she too suddenly put down her book. But the door opened in a minute, and only some ordinary visitors were ushered in—a Mrs. Wilson and her daughter, who lived in the neighborhood, and who had purposely chosen this wet afternoon, they said, on which to pay their visit, because they were sure that they should find Mrs. Harcourt at home. So the mother attached herself to Mrs. Harcourt, and the daughter to Dorcas, and they talked and the gall lasted a long time.

They were lively people, and they talked so loud and long that not even Dorcas's ears caught the sound of another step presently that came up the garden stairs, and entered the house by the unfastened garden-door. Both mother and daughter were talking volubly, and the room was full of their voices and their laughter—when suddenly the moment came at last that Dorcas had imagined to herself a thousand times.

It came—this ineffable moment that she had dreamed of by day and night—the supreme moment of her life, as she had thought it would surely be; and, instead of rapture and unspeakable emotion, it brought only a quick start of surprise—a rush of blood to her cheek—and then, for a little while, almost a cessation of all feeling. She merely turned her head as the door opened, with the rather tired smile with which she had been listening to one of Miss Wilson's stories still upon her lips, and her eyes and Frank's met for something, as it seemed to her, less than an instant. And then there was a sudden buzz of welcome—a series of delighted exclamations from Mrs. and Miss Wilson, and, after a few seconds, Frank's hand clasped hers, but she had not courage then even to attempt to look into his face.

With a feeling as if she was half stunned, as if she was only half awake and half alive, she sat still minute after minute. She said "Yes" and "No" almost mechanically to Miss Wilson; she caught a few of Frank's words as she listened with yearning ears; she could not keep her eyes from sometimes turning furtively towards him.

I do not think that first meetings after long absences are always sweet. Time works its changes so fast, and the face we left seems so often not the face we find again. Was there not something different in Frank?—some change that made his look unfamiliar? There came a sense to her as of something altered, or lost, that filled her with a vague pain and chilliness.

At the end of a quarter of an hour the Wilsons took their leave, and Frank left the room with them to hand them to their carriage. And then Mrs. Harcourt went up to Dorcas, and put her hand upon her arm.

"Stay here, my dear, and I will send him back to you," she said, abruptly. "You shall have him soon; I only want him first for a very little while."

The two women looked at one another for a moment. There was something in the elder one's face that Dorcas remembered afterwards; but at the time, she only said, "You are very good to me," hurriedly, and half aloud.

large undertaking of wiping out the Christians in the country, was he who murdered Bishop Livingston, who was approaching and from the Indian Ocean, suspecting that there could be hostile intent on the part of the ruler. The Bishop was shot, the fifty helpless porters with were spared to death. Mwanga set about the work of ing all the native Christians destroying all the work the missionaries had done in six years.

Most of the King's atrocities crowded into the first six months of 1886. The annals of martyrdom show no finer examples of heroic titude and unshaken faith than these Uganda massacres present. native Christians were shock mutilated, tied to trees and alive, with fuel piled high at them. The victims numbered a 2,000 and it is not known th single one abjured his new faith save his life. Several thous more would undoubtedly have slain if British forces had not rived on the scene in time to the further effusion of blood. courageous death of these hun of people proved that the Wag are a superior African tribe, that in them may be developed best and sternest moral qualitie

THE EXECUTIONERS who carried out the cruel will o King said later that they amazed at the calm demeanor their victims. While dying sang sacred songs and prayed their murderers. The head e tioner went to the King and him he had never seen men die bravely. He said they endured without a murmur, and prayed God in the fire. The King and chiefs around him laughed hea when told of the dying prayer the victims. The young mor remarked that God did not able to rescue the Christians his power.

The blood of the martyrs has deeded been the seed of the Ch in Uganda. In no part of A have such wonders been wrought through missionary effort. There are now 90,000 professing Chris in that country. There are 300 churches, one of which will an audience of 2,000 persons. 50,000 of the natives can read, most of the Bible has been t lated into their language.

In spite of the atrocities Mw had committed it was decided retain him on the throne if he s ed himself amenable to white i nences. He still retained large i ence over a great number of his ple. His actions, however, de strated only stupidity and dupli He turned Protestant, Catholic Mohammedan by turns. He pl eading the British, while pre ing to be their friend. So it decided at last to remove him the kingship. Another member the royal family was placed on throne; and Mwanga, having los last friend in Uganda, and new pendent for existence upon the l ty of the British, has been rem from his country forever.

KING KABBA REGA never pretended to submit to British. He was king of the country of Uyooro, north of U da. He never made a treaty the British, and declared that would fight them to the last. British claimed his country, bec it was a part of the Egyptian dan, the whole of which is now the British sphere of influence. eral hard campaigns were fo against Kabba Rega before his er was broken. At last he wen to hiding, and the British ch him for over a year from one sw to another until he was finally tured. His country is now fully der the control of the whites,

se sat alone for what seemed to a long time. (Perhaps Mrs. Hart did not think it long.) Then he silence she heard his step sing the hall, and he door led and he came to... id she been afraid a minute ago? had made herself a coward with king that he was changed; but he seem changed now as he stood ast looking in her face again. more than the light of his old ness shining in the eyes she d so well?

(To Be Continued.)

THE FATE OF TWO KINGS

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peace reigns both in Uganda and Unyoro.

It was Kabba Rega who made a prisoner of the Italian explorer Casati, whom Emin Pasha sent as his representative to the chief town of the King. There was no quarrel between the whites and Kabba Rega, and for about twenty months Casati was fairly well treated by the King. It was one of Casati's duties to act as postmaster for Emin, who sent to him his correspondence for Europe. Casati making the best arrangements he could to forward the letters to the coast. One day the capricious King suddenly changed his humor and sentenced Casati to death. The white man was bound hand and foot, but in spite of this fact, with the assistance of a native friend, he managed to escape one dark night and for three days wandered almost naked and without a morsel of food until he reached Albert Nyanza. He finally made his way in a starving condition to Emin's camp.

There are about a dozen African kings now in exile. They are fully convinced by this time that it would have been to their personal interest if they had made terms with the whites. Every one of these kings would have been retained on the throne with large subsidies if they had been willing to cast their lot with the white men. All of them had great influence over their people, and the Europeans would have paid handsomely to retain this influence for the benefit of their own enterprises.

It has been simply another case of the buffalo trying to throw the locomotive off the track and getting killed in the experiment. These once powerful rulers are now mere pensioners on the whites, living far from their native land and with plenty of time to reflect upon the mistakes which ruined their personal fortunes.

COULDN'T TELL ALL.

"Harold," she said, "the letter you wrote me while you were away was beautiful. I was proud to receive it."

"Were you?" he responded, his eyes glowing with pleasure.

"Yes. And yet—I could not help feeling that it was not from your self."

"Didn't you recognize the handwriting?"

"Yes. But I felt that you were not speaking to me just as you felt—that there were things in your mind which you did not say."

"Eh—er—of course. It was certainly clever of you to discover that. You see, I couldn't tell you all that was in my mind. I wrote that letter with a fountain pen."

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

A self-conscious and egotistical young clergyman was "supplying" the pulpit of a country church. After the service he asked one of the deacons, a grizzled, plain-spoken man, what he thought of "this morning's effort."

"Waal," answered the old man, slowly, "I'll tell ye; I'll tell ye in a kind of parable. It reminded me of Sim Peck's fust deer-hunt, when he was green. He follered the deer's tracks all right, but he follered 'em all day in the wrong direction."

IT REQUIRED CARE.

In a town in the wildest part of the Transvaal the cashier of a bank is an individual who for a time acted as a judge some years ago. One day recently he refused to cash a cheque offered by a stranger.

"The cheque is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whom order is given is scarcely

ON THE FARM.

IMPROVE GRASS LANDS.

Prof. James S. Doty points out that in parts of England and Scotland farmers and dairymen make a living from pasture lands which have an assessed valuation of four and five hundred dollars an acre. They do this when prices for the products are no higher than in the United States or Canada. The secret of their success is necessity. They have been forced to make every square inch of soil pay its highest profit, and as a result they have some of the finest pastures in the world. The sod is so thick and compact that it is almost impossible to cut through it. The roots form a solid mass in the soil, and the grass grows luxuriantly; even defying dry weather, and producing good crops in spite of close cropping and late in the season when frost ordinarily kills less successful pasture. The reason is that the farmers have cultivated the soil, planted and re-planted grass seeds, dressed the pastures repeatedly with fertilizers, and made them in every way productive and fertile. The soil is not more adapted naturally to pasturage than millions of acres in the United States or Canada, which to-day produce only indifferent crops of grass. The soil is made artificially rich, and the sod is the result of careful,

INTENSIVE FARMING.

This is why English farmers make a profit from land worth ten times as much in money valuation as the pasture fields of this country. Now if it is possible to improve our pasture fields so that they will produce like these English ones, what an enormous profit awaits the farmers who will improve their fields to the same productive fertility? Instead of being forced to pay interest on an investment of \$500 an acre, the average dairyman in this country would have to pay only on less than \$50 per acre. All the rest would represent profit.

The professor lays down a few rules for making a good pasture, some of which the farmers of Prince Edward Island would do well to follow. In the first place the ideal pasture land must be seeded with good seed, and liberal expenditure of some kind of fertilizer must be made annually. Then weeds must be religiously destroyed, pulled up root and branch every year. It is impossible to get a good pasture unless weeds are pulled up. If this work is continued carefully every year, in four or five seasons weeds will have no chance whatever.

THE GRASS ROOTS

will occupy the soil so completely that no weeds can find lodgment there. Weeds are becoming the bane of too many pasture fields, and the more they are allowed to grow and produce seeds the more obnoxious they will grow. It is impossible to get grass seeds to-day that will not have some weeds in them, and the only hope of the farmer is to pull up the weeds as fast as they show themselves. Good culture of grass pastures will pay as much as any kind of farming, and in our own province where dairying is carried on so extensively perhaps a good lot better than some other lines.

One of the surprising things in farming is the gradual development of land to a point where it will yield returns never dreamed of by the early cultivators; and the experience of the past season will likely stimulate our farmers to greater

rain. Two 12-inch tiles at the top provide ventilation. Rats have not bothered much. A few got in, but were caught with a wire trap. A fruit house 16x20 feet is built in front of the cave. Double doors open to the north, so that two wagons can be backed in for unloading. There is an orchard and timber on the south, so that hot south winds have no chance to enter this cave. Apples are stored in barrels, which are kept off the ground.

PERSONAL TIT-BITS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

The only beverage in which Mr. F. C. Selous, the celebrated traveler, indulges is tea, which he regards as the finest drink given to man. During his numberless wanderings Mr. Selous has never equipped himself with either medicine or spirits. Throughout his life tea has constituted his one stimulant.

To have read "Paradise Lost" before having attained the age of five years is an achievement of which very few people can boast. Mr. Frank T. Bullen, the genial seafaring author, has done so, however, and not only did he read the ponderous classic through from beginning to end, but actually tackled it a second time!

Mr. Gerrans, of Mafeking, has made a remarkable clock which, rumor states, will shortly find its way to Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham house. It is mounted in a stand, and the materials used are the base of a "Long Tom" shell, the nose of the seven-pounder shells taken by the Boers from Dr. Jameson and used against us at Mafeking, the casing of a Boer shrapnel shell, and Mauser cartridges.

The King of Uganda is not quite six years old. His name is Daudi Chua, or in English David Chua, Chua being a name which has been borne for many years by Uganda Kings. He is an intelligent little fellow, though rather spoilt by the flatteries of his subjects. It is not unlikely that he will go to England for his education, an English tutor having already been engaged. At present his "salary" from the British Government is \$3,500 a year.

The King of Italy is the possessor of one of the finest collections of coins in the world. Some time ago he acquired the famous Marignoli collection, and now has over 50,000 specimens. The King's passion for numismatics began at the age of twelve, and was inspired by his English governess, Miss Lee, who collected coins on her own account when in Rome. His collection fills some twenty-four cupboards in one of the rooms of the Quirinal, and not even the cares of kingship can keep him away from them.

"Lord Hopeless" was the nickname given to the Earl of Hopetoun when he first went to Australia as Governor of Victoria. The people soon learned, however, that it was quite a mistake to apply it to Lord Hopetoun, and he became very popular. This change of opinion was, in a measure, due to the remarkable skill shown by Lady Hopetoun as a markswoman. Her shooting won the hearts of the Victorians. At the butts she made "bull's eye" after "bull's eye" with the skill of an old Bushman. "She's a nailer," was the complimentary exclamation which went round, and afterwards Lady Hopetoun became very generally known by that epithet.

An experiment once tried by Mr. Rudyard Kipling for the purpose of checking household expenses had a somewhat different result than was anticipated. He opened a small account at a local bank in order to pay every bill with a cheque. Many of the checks were for very small

undertaking of wiping out all Christians in the country. It was the Bishop who murdered Bishop Hanton, who was approaching Uganda from the Indian Ocean, little suspecting that there could be any tile intent on the part of the new r. The Bishop was shot, and fifty helpless porters with him e speared to death. Then anga set about the work of kill- all the native Christians and roying all the work the mission- s had done in six years. ost of the King's atrocities were xed into the first six months of 6. The annals of martyrdom w no finer examples of heroic for- de and unshaken faith than e Uganda massacres present. The ve Christians were shockingly ilated, tied to trees and burned e, with fuel piled high around n. The victims numbered about 0 and it is not known that a le one abjured his new faith to e his life. Several thousands e would undoubtedly have been n if British forces had not d on the scene in time to stop further effusion of blood. The racious death of these hundreds eople proved that the Waganda a superior African tribe, and e in them may be developed the e and sternest moral qualities.

THE EXECUTIONERS
carried out the cruel will of the g said later that they were ized at the calm demeanor of r victims. While dying they r sacred songs and prayed for r murderers. The head execu- er went to the King and told e he had never seen men die so rely. He said they endured pain out a murmur, and prayed to e in the fire. The King and the s around him laughed heartily n told of the dying prayers of victims. The young monarch arked that God did not seem e to rescue the Christians from power.

he blood of the martyrs has in- been the seed of the Church ganda. In no part of Africa e such wonders been wrought ough missionary effort. There now 90,000 professing Christians hat country. There are over churches, one of which will seat audience of 2,000 persons. Over 000 of the natives can read, and t of the Bible has been trans- d into their language.

spite of the atrocities Mwanga committed it was decided to in him on the throne if he show- himself amenable to white influ- s. He still retained large influ- over a great number of his peo- s. His actions, however, demon- strated only stupidity and duplicity. turned Protestant, Catholic and ammedan by turns. He plotted just the British, while pretend- to be their friend. So it was ded at last to remove him from kingship. Another member of royal family was placed on the ne; and Mwanga, having lost his friend in Uganda, and now de- cent for existence upon the boun- d of the British, has been removed a his country forever.

KING KABBA REGA
or pretended to submit to the ish. He was king of the large try of Uyoror, north of Ugan- . He never made a treaty with British, and declared that he d fight them to the last. The ish claimed his country, because as a part of the Egyptian Sou- , the whole of which is now in British sphere of influence. Sev- hard campaigns were fought just Kabba Rega before his pow- was broken. At last he went in- iding, and the British chased for over a year from one swamp nother until he was finally cap- d. His country is now fully un- der the control of the whites, and

a kind of parable. It reminded me of Sim Peck's fust deer-hunt, when he was green. He followed the deer's tracks all right, but he followed 'em all day in the wrong direction."

IT REQUIRED CARE.

In a town in the wildest part of the Transvaal the cashier of a bank is an individual who for a time acted as a judge some years ago. One day recently he refused to cash a cheque offered by a stranger.

"The cheque is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex- judge; "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be careful."

"NOW, 'REDDY,' SING."

A teacher of a certain Sunday-school class has beautiful red hair. On a recent Sabbath the rector made the announcement of a hymn to be sung, and, rising, waved his hand, and the organ pealed forth.

"Now," said he, "ready—sing." A small and precocious youth in the young woman's class said:

"Why don't you sing, Miss Frisbee?"

"Me? Oh, I never sing," replied the teacher, smiling her prettiest.

"But," exclaimed the boy, "the minister says you must. Didn't he just say: 'Now, 'Reddy' sing.'"

QUITE A "CARD."

In Dublin, before the Union, it was customary for the Ulster King-at-Arms, dressed in full heraldic costume, to wait upon every newly-made peer or baronet, to offer his congratulations, and receive a substantial fee.

On one occasion a predecessor of the late Sir Bernard Burke, attired in his antique dress, called in the usual way on a new peer. His lordship was from home, but on his return was told that a very strange gentleman had called to see him.

"Who was he?" asked the nobleman.

"Sure, my lord," said the flunkey, "I don't know; but he looked like the knave of clubs."

"I found," said the man who frequents the races, "that I seemed to win every second day, so I made up my mind to make a fresh start, and bet only every second day." "And how did you find it answer?" "Well, I think I must have started the scheme on the wrong day."

if choice of beauty or of wit
Were left to womankind,
Oh, what a dreadful scarcity
Of wise young maids we'd find!

Mr. Fargone—"My dear fellow, I am in despair. That girl's heart is as hard as steel. I can make no impression on it." Friend—"You don't go at it in the right way. Try diamonds—they are harder than steel."

ADDS TO THE INTEREST.

"Do you believe in the study of nature?"

"Why, to an extent. I like to have a landscape around every girl I make love to."

CONVERSATIONAL HAIR-SPLITTING.

Harriet—"Don't you think mother is a good talker, Harry?"

Harry—"Well, she's a fluent contradicator."

may grow. It is impossible to get grass seeds to-day that will not have some weeds in them, and the only hope of the farmer is to pull up the weeds as fast as they show themselves. Good culture of grass pastures will pay as much as any kind of farming, and in our own province where dairying is carried on so extensively perhaps a good lot better than some other lines.

One of the surprising things in farming is the gradual development of land to a point where it will yield returns never dreamed of by the early cultivators; and the experience of the past season will likely stimulate our farmers to greater effort in the direction of paying more attention to our pasture fields in the future.

FERTILITY AND DAIRYING.

Any branch of farming which increases the general fertility of the farmland while paying a living profit is worth more than another which steadily decreases the productivity of the soil. Robbing the land to make present profit is an unwise proceeding. Sooner or later we pay for it, and sometimes dearly. Now, dairying, of all branches of farming, stands first in this respect. It can be conducted so that the farm land will steadily degenerate until the place is on the verge of ruin and abandonment, or it can be made to improve the soil year by year.

In order to bring up a poor farm by dairying care should be taken not to have more stock than the land can afford. This is often the weak point in dairying. A man keeps 50 cows on a farm able to support only thirty or forty. The farm is bound to run down. There is nothing else to do except to starve the stock or buy outside food which always means

POOR ECONOMY.

It is better to sell off the stock, weed out the poorest of the herd and keep only so many as the farm can support, and leave a little something over. Do not farm up to the very limit of the soil. That is, do not take off each year quite all that can be produced. Leave a little balance in the bank as a nucleus for future accumulation. Dairymen make this mistake and regret it when it is too late.

As one succeeds in dairy farming with twenty acres, keeping a herd of cows on it so that they have ample to eat and a little surplus over, more land can be brought under cultivation and the stock increased. About half of the dairy farms to-day need to have either the herd cut in two or half the land abandoned. That is, the former are raising too many cows to the acre, robbing the soil so that the farm is a little poorer each year, and the latter are only half cultivating about twice as much land as they are capable of handling with their limited means. It is better to seed half the land to grass, and let it go at that and devote the attention to strenuous cultivation of the remainder. A little radical change like this will work wonders on many a rundown dairy farm.

A CAVE FOR STORING APPLES.

For storing fruit on the farm, nothing can equal a good cave. J. F. Record built a cave seven years ago and has found it an excellent place in which to store apples. The cave was dug into a north hill slope and the dirt removed with a spade and wheelbarrow. It is 16 feet wide by 50 feet deep and will hold two carloads of apples. The clay walls need nothing to hold them in place. The roof is made of bridge plank, held in place by posts along the sides. The plank are covered with dirt and sodded over to turn the

skill shown by Lady Hopetoun as a markswoman. Her shooting won the hearts of the Victorians. At the butts she made "bull's eye" after "bull's-eye" with the skill of an old Bushman. "She's a nailer," was the complimentary exclamation which went round, and afterwards Lady Hopetoun became very generally known by that epithet.

An experiment once tried by Mr. Rudyard Kipling for the purpose of checking household expenses had a somewhat different result than was anticipated. He opened a small account at a local bank in order to pay every bill with a cheque. Many of the checks were for very small amounts, and the shrewd shopkeepers soon discovered that they could get more for the cheques from autograph collectors than from the bank. The consequence was that at the end of the month Mr. Kipling's bank account showed a bigger balance than the counterfoils of his cheque-book. This puzzled him very much, until he happened one day to call at an office where the head was an enthusiastic autograph collector, and found one of his cheques framed and hanging on the wall.

Some gentlemen sitting in the smoking-room of an hotel at Wiesbaden were discussing the best forms of government. One of them was an enthusiastic Republican, and declared aloud his faith in the rights of the people and the advantages of Democracy. Near by, a tall, grey-bearded man, attracted by the loud voices, seemed to follow the conversation, and indulged in an occasional smile. The Republican, noticing this, presently turned to the stranger, saying, "My arguments do not seem to convince you, sir. I suppose you are a Monarchist. Perhaps you would be good enough to favor me with your reasons for preferring that form of government?" "Oh, I have the most excellent reasons," was the reply. "The first and foremost among them is that I am the King of Sweden."

THE DISEASE DID NOT FIT.

The doctor had paid a visit to Mr. Cassidy, and after his departure Mrs. Cassidy's friends, in the tene- ment stepped in to hear the verdict. "Well," said Mrs. Cassidy, smoothing down her apron with an air of modest triumph, "the doctor says Moike seems to be having an attack of plural pneumonia; but Oi says to him, Oi says, 'Doctor, you know well that Moike is a small little man,' Oi says, 'and ain't you exaggerating a bit, for, to my thinking, single is all there'd be room in him for,' Oi says. But when he went off his wurrd was unchanged, so it's plural pneumonia Moike has, by his telling; and sure it's a grand large disease, for so small a man as him."

CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGLE.

An infant left asleep in its cradle in a field near Trieste in charge of an older child, while the mother went on with her work elsewhere, was carried off by an eagle. A search party discovered the eagle's nest with the child's body already half devoured.

He—"You say circumstances over which you have no control prevent your accepting any offer of marriage. What are those circumstances?" She—"Yours."

James Macaulay, M.D., the author, is dead in London. He was born in 1817. Dr. Macaulay was a native of Edinburgh. He attended the university in that city. He was joint editor of the Literary Gazette from 1851 to 1857, and in 1858 was editor of the Leisure Hour, which he supplemented by other publications for young folk.

Lord Hopetoun resigned the other day the post of Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, explaining that the salary—fifty thousand dollars a year—was inadequate for the due discharge of his social functions. The unwillingness of the Australians to increase the Earl's salary might have been justified on the ground that it was ample. Or they might appropriately have protested that the aping of monarchical pomp and ceremony would be out of place among the most democratic people on earth. As a matter of fact, they declined to augment the Governor-General's salary for the same reason that is put forward by Mr. Barton, the Premier of the Commonwealth, for refusing to commit the new federation to any scheme of imperial defence that would call for a considerable pecuniary contribution. The truth is, that, in spite of their immense natural resources, the Australian colonies, and, for that matter, New Zealand also, are deeply in debt, and to extricate themselves are bound to observe strict economy for some time to come.

What, it may be asked, is it possible that so rich a country as Australia can be in financial straits? Do not its precious metals still contribute largely to the value of its export trade? Are not its exports of meats, butter and even wine growing steadily year by year? Is not Queensland developing a sugar industry which will place it among the great purveyors of that comestible? Is not the wheat crop of Australia enormous? And, finally, is not its wool clip the largest and best in the world? Every one of these questions must be answered in the affirmative, but it is true, nevertheless, that Englishmen would be horror-stricken if they found themselves staggering under such a load of public debt as is weighing upon the Australian and New Zealander. The total population of the Australian Commonwealth is only 3,775,000. Yet even two years ago the total debt of the six colonies now joined in the confederation was \$270,000,000, exclusive of deficiency bills, which would add thirty or thirty-five million dollars to the aggregate. New Zealand, which in 1901 had but 770,000 inhabitants, had in the previous year a debt, including Treasury and deficiency bills, of over \$250,000,000.

To appreciate the gravity of these figures we need but to call to mind the fact that, if the huge national debt of Great Britain were as large per head as that of New Zealand, it would be about three times its present size. The Australians have played the spendthrift to an extent unparalleled by any other people in the history of the world. Finding it easy for some years to borrow money in London, they led the financiers of that metropolis a merry dance, but now they have to pay the piper. They mortgaged their fu-

means for a large polar dash in 1908." But the men to make this dash happen to be in Europe. Sledging expeditions toward or to the North Pole must travel in the early part of the year, if at all. Any attempt late in the year would mean spending the long winter night on the ice of the Arctic Ocean, which is impossible. If Mr. Baldwin's "dash to the pole" is going to occur, it will have to be deferred till 1904, because he cannot even reach his base in south Franz Josef Land before July or August of next year. The best work in the more northern parts of the Arctic sea has been achieved with very small parties. The record of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition seems to show that something more is required for success in polar endeavor than an enormous outfit of men, dogs and supplies.

WELCOMED THE KING.

His Majesty as Admiral Reviews His Fleet.

A despatch from Portsmouth, Eng., says: King Edward completed the programme of the Coronation festivities on Saturday by reviewing the fleet for the first time since his accession. From a spectacular point of view the assemblage of a hundred and odd war vessels in the Roadstead off Spithead was a magnificent show. The display represented merely the home fleet, not a single vessel having been withdrawn from a foreign station to participate in the pageant.

The day opened fine. There was an immense influx of visitors. The waters of the Solent were covered with pleasure craft of every variety, from the tiny canoe to the big excursion steamer, and every vantage point on shore was covered with spectators. At 8 a. m., in response to a signal, the fleet broke out flags, and in the space of a minute the lines of black hulls were transformed into particular lanes of fluttering bunting.

Simultaneously the pennant of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, the commander-in-chief of Portsmouth, was flung out from the peak of the Royal Sovereign, which to-day acts as flagship of the fleet; five under admirals were also in view in different sections of the parade.

THE FIVE LINES

in which the fleet was moored were located midway between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. Nearest to the Portsmouth shore were the special service vessels and yachts and a few distinguished visiting vessels, headed by the conspicuous white hull of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, Asashio. The next line was made up of thirty-two British torpedo boat destroyers.

Then there was a line of cruisers and gunboats. Then a double line of battleships and finally another line of cruisers. Another parallel line nearest to the Isle of Wight, was made of foreign men of war, including two Japanese cruisers, the Asama and Takasago; the Italian armored cruiser, Carlo Alberto, and the Portuguese cruiser, Dom Carlos I. The precaution had been taken to compel all vessels present to burn smokeless coal, but as the day advanced a haze spread over the water and scurrying small craft frequently disappeared in banks of mist.

At 12.30 p. m. the lines of the fleet closed, the guard boats drove all unauthorized craft out of the forbidden area and promptly at two o'clock the royal yacht, Victoria and

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Wheat—The offerings of old red and white are small, but the increasing deliveries of new winter wheat make the market for the old rather easier. Old wheat is quoted at 80c bid east and middle freight, and new sold to-day at 72c west, shipment this week. Manitoba wheat was easier to-day at 81½c for No. 1 hard Gode-rich, 87½c for No. 1 hard, 85½c for No. 1 northern and 83½c for No. 2 Northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Is quiet; 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.90 in buyers' bags east and middle freights, and local exporters quote new winter wheat 90 per cent. patents at \$2.75 bid and \$2.80 asked in their bags at outside points. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 to \$4.20 for Hungarian patents and \$3.80 to \$3.90 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is easier for bran and steady for shorts at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$14.50 for bran in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$23 for shorts and \$17.50 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 80c for odd cars for feed, prompt shipment, east and middle freights. Exporters say that, based on New York prices, it is not worth over 37½c outside.

Rye—Is steady at 50c east and middle freights.

Corn—The market is firmer at 82½c for Canada west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 67½c on track Toronto.

Oats—Are in fair demand; old No. 2 white are quoted at 44c east and 43c middle freights. New white sold to-day at 34c west, shipment this week, but are quoted at 32c, shipment this month.

Peas—Are steady; old are pretty well sold out; they are nominal at 77c east and 76c west. New have been dealt in at 72c middle freights, September shipment.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Both the receipts and the demand continue steady and prices are quoted unchanged. We quote Creamery, prints, 19½c to 20½c do solids, 18½c to 19c Dairy tubs and pails.

choice, 15c to 16c do medium, 13c to 14c do culls, 12c to 12½c do pound rolls, choice, 16c to 17c Dairy tubs and pails fetch 15c to 16c; must be choice.

Eggs—There is a good supply and the demand is steady. New laid eggs sell at 15c, but one dealer quotes 15½c and another 16c. Seconds are worth 13c to 14c.

Poultry—Light offerings meet a steady demand at 40c to 60c for chickens and hens, 50c to 70c for ducks, and 10c to 12c for turkeys.

Potatoes—The quality has much to do with the price just now. Potatoes are coming in by boat and by farmers' waggons in bushel lots, and sell at 35c to 45c, and sometimes 50c a bushel, according to quality. None offering in bags yet.

Baled Hay—The market is steady at \$9.50 to \$10 a ton for new hay in car lots on track here and \$10.50 for old.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 a ton.

PROVISIONS.

The local market continued steady and the demand is good.

Received by the King on the Royal Yacht.

A London despatch says:—first day in Europe of the remarkable Boer triumvirate with military genius held all the high resources of the British empire arm's length for nearly three years, has proved them to be as redoubtable tacticians in peace as in war.

Generals Botha, Delarey and Wet arrived at Southampton on steamship Saxon at 9.45 o'clock Saturday morning. They were aboard the Elder-Dempster Line, Nigeria, and met Lord Kitchener, Earl Roberts, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, but they did fall in with the other plans in for them by the members of British Government. They did witness the naval review, nor they visit the King aboard Royal yacht.

A tug carrying the Boer deleg Fischer, and Miss Hobhouse, created a sensation in England, her revelations concerning the concentration camps in South Africa met the Saxon at Southampton. generals on landing got a splendid reception, which they acknowledged by bowing and raising their hats. The three men looked very well.

The Admiralty officials escorted them to the Nigeria, where Lord Kitchener received them. After formal introductions, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Roberts introduced them to Mrs. Chamberlain and Lord Roberts, with whom they chatted for some time.

WELCOME TO THE VISITOR.

After this visit they disembarked and took a train for London. A great crowd assembled at Water Station to welcome them. When they left the train they were greeted with loud cheers. The Boers sang and raised their hats in acknowledgment of the salutes, and bowed repeatedly. They were warmly greeted outside the station as they drove to the hotel.

MEET KING EDWARD.

Generals Botha, Delarey, and Wet, and Adjutant Ferreira left London at 9.30 Sunday morning to visit the King at Cowes. They were received by Lord Kitchener on Admiralty yacht Wildfire. When boarded the royal yacht Victoria and Albert the King came forward to the gang plank and shook hands with each of the generals. He then introduced them to Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria, who also shook hands with them. The Queen and Princess Victoria played much interest in the commanders. The generals afterward returned with Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts. The latter accompanied them to London.

THE SOO TRAFFIC.

Canals Carried 301,326 More Tons Than July, 1901.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Traffic on the Canadian Soo canals in July last was carried 3,275 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 1,470,343 tons. The freight carried was 5,082,398 tons of which east-bound was 1,357,741 and 724,853 west-bound. The Canadian "Soo" was used by 676 vessels, or 20.63 per cent. of the whole registered tonnage of 7,000,000 tons was 510,156 tons, or 11.41 per cent. of the whole registered tonnage passing through the "Soo" canals.

The total freight carried through the Canadian "Soo" was 523 tons, of which 447,697 tons was east-bound, 76,239 tons west-bound. Compared with July, 1901, total number of passages was less for the United States "Soo" and 109 more for the Canadian

figures we need but to call to mind the fact that, if the huge national debt of Great Britain were as large per head as that of New Zealand, it would be about three times its present size. The Australians have played the spendthrift to an extent unparalleled by any other people in the history of the world. Finding it easy for some years to borrow money in London, they led the financiers of that metropolis a merry dance, but now they have to pay the piper. They mortgaged their future, and the demands for interest and sinking fund absorb a large part of their public revenue.

The return to civilization of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition before it had been in the Arctic regions a year will surprise even those who had not expected large results from this elaborately equipped and very costly enterprise. The avowed purpose was to reach the North Pole by way of Franz Josef Land, returning probably over the ice and by boat to the east coast of Greenland, where a large quantity of supplies was to be landed by the steamer Belgica. The expedition, however, did not reach even the threshold of the region where its real work was to begin. It carried out the preliminary task of planting three supply stations in the northeast part of Franz Josef Land, but it did not get outside the region that in all its larger features has been well studied and mapped by the British expedition under Jackson and the Italian party under the Duke of Abruzzi. In 1900 a small sledge party of Italians in this very region pushed north to within 239.15 statute miles of the pole, the highest point yet reached; 21.85 statute miles nearer the pole than the point attained by Nansen in 1895. But the sledge expeditions of the Baldwin party did not even go as far north as the winter quarters of the Italians.

It would seem that Mr. Baldwin's effort to establish three supply stations to the north of his winter quarters in south Franz Josef Land was too successful, if the cabled report is correct that the "enormous deposits of condensed food" planted in the north so far diminished the reserve stock of food that the explorer could not "imperil the expedition," even by waiting for the supply steamer that was coming to him. Experience has shown that a steamer can reach south Franz Josef Land in any year. At the very time that Baldwin started homeward his supply ship was leaving Norway for his camp, and they passed one another on the journey. The supply vessel doubtless reached its destination, where it was found that there was nobody to supply; for the explorers, bag and baggage, had left the Arctic. It is one of the most surprising episodes in the history of polar enterprises.

Mr. Baldwin is reported as saying that the houses and stores now in Franz Josef Land "will afford the

made of foreign men of war, including two Japanese cruisers, the Asama and Takasago; the Italian armored cruiser, Carlo Alberto, and the Portuguese cruiser, Dom Carlos I. The precaution had been taken to compel all vessels present to burn smokeless coal, but as the day advanced a haze spread over the water and scurrying small craft frequently disappeared in banks of mist.

At 12.30 p. m. the lines of the fleet closed, the guard boats drove all unauthorized craft out of the forbidden area and promptly at two o'clock the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, with King Edward, Queen Alexandra and other royal personages on board, slowly got under weigh. This movement was signalled by a gunshot from the Royal Sovereign and

THOUSANDS OF JACKIES swarmed over the decks, superstructures and fighting tops and manned ship in honor of their approaching Majesties. Then came the firing of the royal salute of twenty-one guns. Amid the crash of naval ordnance the King's yacht moved slowly eastward, accompanied by the royal yachts, Osborne and Alberta, and three others, and escorted by a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers. The King, who wore the uniform of an Admiral of the fleet, was surrounded by a brilliant staff. As His Majesty passed each ship the officers and men cheered and when the Victoria and Albert, after traversing the lines, took up fresh mooring abreast the Royal Sovereign, the whole fleet joined in a final roar of cheers for the King, who then personally signalled an invitation to all the flag officers, including those of the foreign ships, to join him on the royal yacht.

The fleet was illuminated from 9.20 p. m. to midnight, when the final royal salute was fired. The King again inspected the fleet on Monday, when all the ships steamed past the royal yacht.

UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

Paris Paper on Feeling Between Boer and Britain.

A despatch from London says: In an article quoted by the Paris correspondent of the Times, the Figaro discussed the future relations between the British and the Boers. The paper says Great Britain's attitude towards the burghers possesses a certain nobleness. Her admiration for heroism is sufficiently strong to cause her to open her arms and heart to the superb, vanquished Boers, who do right to accept the outstretched hand. The Boers and the British, having the same religious faith and sentiment, are in duty bound to understand one another. If, says the Figaro, the Boers agree to be received as brothers, it is because they think the war has been loyally fought, and feel there is no question of crushing them, but that the intention is to cultivate their pride.

BOMBAY IN NEED OF RAIN.

Unless Relief Comes Soon Crops Will Fail.

A despatch from Bombay, India, says:—The agricultural position in the whole of the Bombay Presidency is extremely critical. The rainfall has been so deficient that young crops are withering, and unless there should be abundant rain soon the autumn harvests will fail over a wide area. The cotton crop is much impaired. Everything hinges on the progress of the monsoon in the next ten days, but forecasts of the weather are discouraging.

do with the price just now. Potatoes are coming in by boat and by farmers' waggons in bushel lots, and sell at 35c to 45c, and sometimes 50c a bushel, according to quality. None offering in bags yet.

Baled Hay—The market is steady at \$9.50 to \$10 a ton for new hay in car lots on track here and \$10.50 for old.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 a ton.

PROVISIONS.

The local market continued steady all round. The demand is good.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$21.50; clear shoulder mess, \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 13 1/2c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12 1/2c; shoulders, 12c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14 1/2c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11 1/2c, tubs 11 1/2c and pails 11 1/2c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Receipts at the Cattle Market to-day were a little lighter, totalling all told 56 loads, with 861 head of cattle, 695 sheep and lambs, 1,046 hogs, and 66 calves. Business on the whole was fair. Prices were steady for good cattle. Heavy export cattle were selling from \$6 to \$6.35; light export, \$5.25 to \$5.75; choice butcher cattle, 1,050 to 1,150 pounds, at \$5.40 to \$5.75; medium to fair butchers and cows, \$3.25 to \$3.85. Sheep and lambs were steady; everything sold. Hogs were unchanged with indications a little weaker.

Export, heavy.....	\$6.00	\$6.35
Export cattle, light.....	5.52	5.75
Bulls, export heavy, cwt.....	5.00	5.50
do light.....	4.25	4.75
Feeders, light, 800 lbs.....		
and upwards.....	3.25	3.75
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.....	2.75	3.00
Butchers' cattle, choice.....	5.00	5.25
Butchers' cattle, med.....	3.00	4.00
Butchers' picked.....	5.00	5.25
Butchers' bulls.....	3.25	4.00
Light stock bulls, cwt.....	2.25	3.00
Milk cows.....	30.00	50.00
Hogs, best.....	7.37 1/2	
do light.....	7.12 1/2	
Sheep, export, cwt.....	3.50	3.60
Bucks.....	2.50	2.75
Culls, each.....	2.50	3.00
Lambs.....	4.50	4.75
Calves, each.....	2.00	10.00
Common rough cows and bulls.....	3.00	4.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 19.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, c.i.f., 78 1/2c; winter strong; No. 2 red, 75c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 corn, 65c; No. 3 do, 64 1/2c, through billed. Oats easy; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 3 do, 30c through billed. Rye, No. 2 new on track, 57c. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 19.—Wheat, on passage, steady. Maize, on passage less offering. Country markets, English quiet but steady, French quiet but steady.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Wheat steady; August 21st 85c, November and February 20f 35c; Flour steady; August 29f 85c, November and February 26f 35c.

London, Aug. 19.—Mark Lane miller market—Wheat, foreign steady at an advance of 3d, English nothing offering; maize, American somewhat firmer, English firm.

The Mexican City of Attalta, on the Pacific Coast, has been destroyed by a tidal wave, and at least 80 people drowned. Other places suffered severely.

of which east-bound was 4,357, and 724,853 west-bound. The adian "Soo" was used by 676 sels, or 20.63 per cent. of the w the registered tonnage of w was 510,156 tons, or 11.41 cent. of the whole registered nago passing through the "S canals.

The total freight carried thr the Canadian "Soo" was 522 tons, of which 447,697 tons east-bound, 76,239 tons west-bc Compared with July, 1901, total number of passages was less for the United States "S and 109 more for the Cana The total freight carried by canals in July, 1902, was 301 tons more than for July, 1901.

LESS CRIME IN CANADA.

Statistics for the Year Indicate Decrease.

A despatch from Ottawa says: annual report of the criminal sties in the Dominion for the ending September 30, 1901, s that the number of charges for i table offences was 128 less tha 1900. The convictions in numbered 5,638, or 130 less th 1900. There is a decrease in percentage of convictions to cha In 1901 there were 2,532 acquit compared with 2,576 in 1900. is a slight increase in the deten for lunacy, which agrees with findings of the last census.

There has been a decrease in ada as a whole in the number convictions as compared with population. This is due to i creased ratio of crime to popul in Prince Edward Island, New I swick, Manitoba, Ontario, Yi and British Columbia. The T ories showed considerable inc The decrease in the Yukon is 35 to 14 per cent. Crime at the agricultural, commercial, domestic classes had decrease has increased among the indu classes, while the professional laboring classes show decrease. The proportion of females at the criminal classes is steady creasing. Those who gave thei ligious views as Methodists, Pr terians, Baptists, and R Catholics are fewer in number their proportion in the whole i lation warrants, while Anglican larger.

There was an increase of 1 cent. of summary convictio 1901, as compared with 1900.

COMPLETE CABLE STATI

Traffic Terminus Will Be On Finest.

A despatch from Ottawa Good progress is being made the Pacific Cable building at Ba Creek, B. C. The establish which will have its own el light installation, will be one c most complete cable stations i world. The first six miles c line which is to connect the telegraph system with the cable been completed. Banfield (where the cable will land, is a and stormy spot on Vancouver I but the operators will be cor ably housed.

A RECORD APPLE CROP

Essex County Expects a Boous Yield.

Windsor, Aug. 15.—Reports the interior of Essex County cate that the apple crop from section will be a tremendous on estimate places the probable yi between 40,000 and 50,000 ba Grains have not sustained damage through excessive moi as was at first feared. Wheat corn promise average crops, oats will exceed last year's yi

eived by the King on Board the Royal Yacht.

London despatch says:—The day in Europe of the remarkable Boer triumvirate whose tactical genius held all the fighting forces of the British empire at its length for nearly three years proved them to be as redoubtable tacticians in peace as in war. Generals Botha, Delarey and De la Rey arrived at Southampton on the Saxon at 9.45 o'clock yesterday morning. They went aboard the Elder-Dempster Liner, and met Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, but they did not in with the other plans made them by the members of the British Government. They did not witness the naval review, nor did they visit the King aboard the royal yacht.

The tug carrying the Boer delegate, General Botha, and Miss Hobhouse, who created a sensation in England by her revelations concerning the concentration camps in South Africa, arrived at Southampton. The Boers on landing got a splendid reception, which they acknowledged by bowing and raising their hats. The three men looked very well.

The Admiralty officials escorted them to the Nigeria, where Lord Kitchener received them. After the usual introductions, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Roberts introduced them to Mrs. Chamberlain and Lady Roberts, with whom they chatted some time.

WELCOME TO THE VISITORS. After this visit they disembarked and took a train for London. A large crowd assembled at Waterloo station to welcome them. When they left the train they were greeted by loud cheers. The Boers smiled and raised their hats in acknowledgment of the salutes, and bowed gratefully. They were warmly greeted outside the station as they drove to the hotel.

MEET KING EDWARD. Generals Botha, Delarey, and De la Rey, and Adjutant Ferreira left London at 9.30 Sunday morning to meet the King at Cowes. They were met by Lord Kitchener on the royal yacht Wildfire. When they reached the royal yacht Victoria and Albert the King came forward to meet the Boer leaders. The King shook hands with each of the generals. They then introduced them to Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria. The Queen and Princess Victoria displayed much interest in the Boer commanders. The generals afterwards returned with Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts. The latter accompanied them to London.

THE SOO TRAFFIC.

Totals Carried 301,326 More Tons Than July, 1901.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Traffic on the Canadian "Soo" route in July last was carried on 76 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 4,470,343 tons. The total freight carried was 5,082,398 tons, which east-bound was 4,357,545, and 724,853 west-bound. The Canadian "Soo" was used by 676 vessels, or 20.63 per cent. of the whole, registered tonnage of which was 510,156 tons, or 11.41 per cent. of the whole registered tonnage passing through the "Soo" route.

The total freight carried through the Canadian "Soo" was 523,936 tons, of which 447,697 tons were east-bound, 76,239 tons west-bound, compared with July, 1901, the total number of passages was 44 for the United States "Soo," 109 more for the Canadian.

FARM LIVE STOCK.

Statistics Show Increases in All Lines Except Sheep.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture yesterday issued the following statistics of farm live stock on July 1, 1902:

Horses.—Working horses, 393,307; breeding mares, 93,425; unbroken horses, 139,374; total, 626,106, as against 620,348 in 1901.

Cattle.—Milch cows, 1,010,746; store cattle, 458,834; other cattle, 1,093,004; total, 2,562,584, as against 2,507,620 in 1901.

Sheep.—Over one year, 915,217; under one year, 800,296; total, 1,715,513; compared with 1,761,799 in 1901.

Hogs.—Over one year, 238,992; under one year, 1,445,643; total, 1,684,635, as compared with 1,491,885 in 1901, and 1,771,641 in 1900.

Poultry.—Turkeys, 732,359; geese, 332,781; ducks, 397,333; other fowls, 8,300,335; total, 9,762,808, against 9,755,286 in 1901.

The number of live stock sold or slaughtered in the year ending June 30th, 1902, were as follows: Horses, 54,538; cattle, 673,544; sheep, 732,994; hogs, 1,991,907; poultry, 3,674,198.

The wool clip of 1902 is 5,690,673 pounds.

The number of colonies of bees is 202,529.

NO DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Reports From All Sections of a Bright Character.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The C.P.R. crop reports received from about 300 points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories on Monday are of the most reassuring character, and those who have had any apprehension owing to the recent rain and stormy weather, may rest satisfied that the damage to crops has been of the most insignificant character. Only about half a dozen agents report injury of any kind. The reports as a rule show that cutting will soon become general, that the recent rains have caused no damage, and that the weather could not have been more favorable.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Japanese Island Suffers—150 Persons Killed.

A despatch from Yokohama says: The little island of Torishima was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption between August 13th and 15th, and all the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were killed. The island is covered with volcanic debris, and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding, and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity, which makes it dangerous for vessels to approach the island.

Torishima is one of a chain of islands, extending between the Bonin Islands and Hondo, the biggest island of Japan.

GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

Bones 2,500 Years Old Discovered in Saxony.

A despatch from Berlin says: While digging a deep trench near Frankenhäuser, Saxony, some laborers found human bones buried in the dry loam. The fragments of a skull were so unusually large they sent all the bones to Prof. Glessberg, who says they show an antiquity of 2,500 years, and are the remains of three individuals each 7 feet 6 inches.

BURNED IN THEIR HOUSE.

PIPES DELIGHTED BOERS

FORMED MAIN ATTRACTION AFTER THE SURRENDER.

Kitchener's Officers Give Details Attending the Laying Down of Arms.

The story of how the Boers surrendered is told in the reports of the officers to whom Lord Kitchener entrusted the duty of superintending the laying down of arms. All the reports agree as to the satisfaction shown by the Boers at the conclusion of peace. "If they did not display enthusiasm," says General Bruce Hamilton, speaking of the Eastern Transvaal, "they certainly appeared quite ready to lay down their arms and to accept the terms arranged by their leaders."

They seem to have been agreeably surprised at the thoughtful arrangements made for their comfort. In some cases a hot meal was cooked for them, while in the Orange River Colony each man received a tot of rum in which to drink the King's health.

There was no feeling of hostility towards "Tommy Atkins," and one general mentions that the burghers lost no time in joining in a camp concert. They reserve their chief admiration, however, for the Highlanders, whose pipes, General Walter Kitchener reports, afforded "evident pleasure."

Some remarkable scenes attended the surrenders in the Orange Colony: "The road into Winburg after the surrender looked much like one leading from a big race meeting. Burghers galloped along, shouting and laughing, and challenging any officer from the general down to race with them, while every sort of conveyance rolled at its top speed along the bumpy veldt road; riders and drivers all heading for the concentration camp, delighted that the surrender was over."

A TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

The appearance of the commandoes varies according to the amount of attention they had recently received from the British columns. While some were clean, "fit," and well-fed, others were ragged, hungry, and unkempt. One man had a springbok skin sewn round him for a coat. But a large number were "tough, hardy, weather-beaten men in the prime of life."

The majority of the burghers evidently had small sums of money hidden, says General Elliott. After a commando had been in a town for a few days a transformation scene occurred, white collars and respectable clothes and hats replacing dirty, war-worn garments.

To General W. Kitchener in the Western Transvaal, the officers appeared to be divisible into two classes. A few were grey-bearded, tall, typical, "old" Boers, keen-eyed, and shrewd of feature. These were extremely cordial, and seemed genuinely satisfied with the peace. The majority of the officers were younger men of a more foreign or European type. They wore "goatee" beards, and had a generally alert, soldier-like appearance.

The Boers will be easy to manage by people whom they know and understand. General Bruce Hamilton states, and he recommends that for a time the services of some of the Boer field-cornets should be retained so as to avoid friction. In the Western Transvaal, however, the burghers begged that they might not be put under the magistracy of a Boer who had fought against them.

DIPPING CHEESE IN WAX.

Experiments Carried on at the Government Stations.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A work of considerable importance to

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

The fee for hunting licenses in Quebec may be raised from \$15 to \$25.

A big strike of gold is reported at Forty Mile Creek, B. C., followed by a general influx.

Montreal Corn Exchange says Canada needs more grain elevators.

Ottawa has a fresh case of smallpox. The cost of the epidemic there up to July 31st was \$26,059.

Large orders for pure-bred live stock are being received in Ontario from British Columbia and the Territories.

Kingston sent more soldiers to South Africa than any other place in Canada, yet not one of them was killed or died of disease.

In the last seven months shipments of Canadian bacon to Britain have increased £201,000.

The late Dr. Klock, of Ottawa, has bequeathed his valuable "X" ray apparatus to the medical staff of the Protestant General Hospital.

Bush fires are raging on Vancouver Island. Thousands of cords of wood and thousands of feet of lumber have been burned, and settlers are fighting to save their crops.

Since British Columbia prohibited the export of cedar logs to the United States that province has been manufacturing 800,000,000 shingles yearly, consuming only 200,000,000, the rest, in spite of a 30 per cent. duty, going into the United States, which is being urged to pass a retaliatory law.

FOREIGN.

Official returns estimate the Hungarian wheat yield at 166,200,000 bushels.

The French Government continues to have trouble with mobs while closing religious schools.

A cloudburst uncovered about 75 coffins in a Madison, N.J., cemetery, and many of them were swept out of the graves.

Among the imports into Kwang-si, writes the British Consul at Wuchow, are teething powders and feeding bottles.

The machinery of the big Benton Harbor, Mich., Sugar Refinery, has been removed to Berlin, Ont. The plant is worth \$300,000.

A family of Swedish peasants who were paid \$60 a year to look after a demented woman, kept her in a cage for 17 years. The woman was rescued from the cage a few days ago.

The Roumanian Minister of Education has issued an order prohibiting the girls who attend the Roumanian Public Schools from wearing corsets, and a fierce opposition from the female pupils has resulted.

The "King's Oak," the tree planted in Central Park, New York, many years ago by the then Prince of Wales, is said to have recovered from its recent indisposition, coincident with the recovery of King Edward.

President Roosevelt has appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He is sixty-one years old, and is a son of the celebrated poet.

A TOSS-UP VERDICT.

Jury Took Original Method of Finding a Verdict.

A despatch from Barboursville, Ky., says:—One of the most singular methods ever adopted by a jury in deciding a case has just

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LESS CRIME IN CANADA.

Statistics for the Year Indicate a Decrease.

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There has been a decrease in Canada as a whole in the number of convictions as compared with the last census. This is due to a decreased ratio of crime to population since Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario, Yukon, British Columbia, The Territories showed considerable increase. The decrease in the Yukon is from 14 to 14 per cent. Crime among agricultural, commercial, and domestic classes had decreased. It increased among the industrial classes, while the professional and clerical classes show decreases. The proportion of females among criminal classes is steadily decreasing. Those who gave their reasons for views as Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Roman Catholics are fewer in number than in 1900. The proportion in the whole population warrants, while Anglican are fewer.

There was an increase of 1.7 per cent. of summary convictions in 1901, as compared with 1900.

COMPLETE CABLE STATION.

The Terminus Will Be One of the Finest.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Progress is being made with the Pacific Cable building at Banfield, B. C. The establishment, which will have its own electric installation, will be one of the most complete cable stations in the world. The first six miles of the cable which is to connect the land graph system with the cable have been completed. Banfield Creek, where the cable will land, is a bleak, stormy spot on Vancouver Island. The operators will be comfortably housed.

A RECORD APPLE CROP.

Essex County Expects a Bounteous Yield.

London, Aug. 15.—Reports from the interior of Essex County indicate that the apple crop from this season will be a tremendous one. An estimate places the probable yield at between 40,000 and 50,000 barrels. Rains have not sustained much damage through excessive moisture, was at first feared. Wheat and other promise average crops, while corn will exceed last year's yield.

land of Japan.

GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.

Bones 2,500 Years Old Discovered in Saxony.

A despatch from Berlin says: While digging a deep trench near Frankenhäuser, Saxony, some laborers found human bones buried in the dry loam. The fragments of a skull were so unusually large they sent all the bones to Prof. Glessberg, who says they show an antiquity of 2,500 years, and are the remains of three individuals each 7 feet 6 inches.

BURNED IN THEIR HOUSE.

Husband Tried to Save Wife But Perished With Her.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., says: Word reached here on Monday that Oliver Gough, of Harvey, Albert County, and his wife, both seventy years of age, were burned to death in their house on Monday morning. The old man rose, lighted the fire, and went out. Seeing the house in flames he rushed in to save his wife, and both perished. It is feared that a son, who has not since been seen, has been burned to death also.

HISTORIC PRISON.

Commenced Tearing Down Old Newgate Jail.

A despatch from London says: The work of demolishing Newgate Jail, the historic old prison, so long a feature of the City of London, was begun on Thursday. The decision to tear down Newgate Prison was taken a long time ago, but various causes have hindered the beginning of the work. The building of the prison was begun in 1770, and before its completion part of it was destroyed by the Gordon rioters in 1780. The destruction was made good in 1782. At one time Newgate was the principal prison of London, but of late years it has been used merely as a temporary house of detention for prisoners awaiting trial at the adjoining Central Court, known to all the world as "The Old Bailey." For a long period criminals sentenced to death were hung in front of Newgate. It is many years since a public execution took place there, although the capital sentence has frequently of late years been carried out within the walls. The prison will not be rebuilt, and the site will probably be leased for commercial buildings. The demolition of the Court House has been in progress for some time. A new Court House is to be built in its place.

WAR ON FILTHY LUCRE.

Dirty Bills Are Spreading Disease in Cleveland.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says: Health Officer Friedrich has begun a war against the use of dirty money in this city, claiming that many cases of smallpox and other contagious diseases can be directly traced to its circulation.

RICH GOLD STRIKE.

Excitement at Johannesburg Over the Discovery.

A despatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal, says:—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of a new gold reef, which is said to traverse a large extent of territory. Local geologists think the strike is a continuation of the Witwatersrand main series, but the discoverers declare that they have found new gold fields that will be the equal in size of the Witwatersrand.

see, because, and that a generally alert, soldier-like appearance.

The Boers will be easy to manage by people whom they know and understand. General Bruce Hamilton states, and he recommends that for a time the services of some of the Boer field-cornets should be retained so as to avoid friction. In the Western Transvaal, however, the burghers begged that they might not be put under the magistracy of a Boer who had fought against them.

DIPPING CHEESE IN WAX.

Experiments Carried on at the Government Stations.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A work of considerable importance to the cheese industry is being carried out at the Government cool cheese-curing rooms under the supervision of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture. All the cheese at these curing rooms are now dipped in melted paraffin wax as soon as they are received, by which process the cheese are covered with a thin, impervious coating that improves their appearance, reduces the shrinkage, and effectually prevents the growth of mould or staining of the surface of the cheese.

Mr. Ruddick has been experimenting for some time with a view of determining the right quality of wax to use, the proper temperature to have it when the cheese are dipped, and the best means of carrying out the work expeditiously and with the least possible labor and expense. Special apparatus has been devised, and the work is in full swing at all of the four cool-curing rooms established by the Government this season. This practice has been tried before, but so far as is known, it has not been successfully applied to Canadian cheddar cheese of the regular size, when cured at the temperature of an ordinary cheese-curing room. The heating of the cheese and consequent swelling and exudation of fat causes the wax to peel off.

It is hardly expected, therefore, that the cheese factory with an ordinary curing room can adopt this method of treating their cheese, although experiments are now being conducted to determine this point. But Mr. Ruddick expects that it will prove to be one of the greatest of the advantages to be derived from the cool curing of cheese. A full report of the work will be published as soon as it is completed.

SCHOOLS FOR STOKERS.

Admiralty Will Establish Permanent Colleges.

A London despatch says: In consequence of good results following recent experiments, the Admiralty has decided to establish permanent naval stokers' colleges at home ports. The old warship Nelson will be converted for this purpose and stationed at Portsmouth, and other ships also will be turned into schools where boys may be thoroughly trained to understand water tube boilers, recent experiences of the navy showing that greater technical knowledge of stoking is requisite to the efficiency of ships.

HOG CHOLERA.

Herds in Two Townships in Middlesex Slaughtered.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—Hog cholera has appeared at several places in the adjoining townships. The swine herds on three farms in London Township, and one in Westminster, numbering one hundred all told, have been slaughtered by order of Government inspectors within the last few days.

Meaford's rate of taxation is 27 mills.

Wales, said to have recovered from its recent indisposition, coincident with the recovery of King Edward.

President Roosevelt has appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He is sixty-one years old, and is a son of the celebrated poet.

A TOSS-UP VERDICT.

Jury Took Original Method of Finding a Verdict.

A despatch from Barbourville, Ky., says:—One of the most singular methods ever adopted by a jury in deciding a case has just been brought to light in the Knox City Circuit Court. When the time came for the decision the jury could not agree. After several hours spent in fruitless attempts to come to an agreement, a handful of corn was procured and placed upon a table. It was decided that two of the jurymen, one for acquittal and the other for conviction, should each take a grain of corn in turn, and continue this until the supply was exhausted. The man who took the last grain was to render the decision. The man for conviction got the last grain and the jury forthwith rendered a decision of guilty. When the defendant's attorneys learned of the way in which the case had been decided, they asked for a new trial. It was granted.

RAIN HAS SPOILED CROPS.

Germany Will Require Imports of Foreign Grain.

A despatch from Berlin says: Cold rains have been falling throughout Germany for a fortnight, turning to snow in the mountains. Temperatures were reported on Wednesday as low as 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The harvest just closing has been damaged, especially wheat and rye, and imports of foreign grain will be required for mixing, to improve the quality of flour. Berlin produce exchange dealers say the imports for this purpose probably will come from Russia. In Hungary, beets, which are the backbone of agriculture, in large fertile districts, are undersized, have rank tops, and are lacking in saccharine. This is the time of year that beets require sunshine and warmth for development. If the rains continue, the sugar product will be the shortest in years.

LINE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

First Sailing From Montreal in October.

A despatch from London says:—Under agreement with the Canadian Government the Allan line, in conjunction with the Elder- Dempster and Furness, Withy & Co., will start a regular service of steamers between Canadian and South African ports. The first sailing will be from Montreal in October. South African trade questions are engaging much attention here. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed because Americans are booking orders in Johannesburg and other towns for the construction of big buildings. American carpets are gaining in favor rapidly, and Germany is supplying South Africa with prints and cottons.

TO ASSIST U. S. STRIKERS.

South Wales Coal Miners Contribute \$50,000.

A despatch from Cardiff, Wales, says: The South Wales Miners' Federation has adopted a recommendation that the Federation districts contribute \$50,000 to assist the striking miners in the United States on the ground that they are contending for principles of international importance.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

FARMERS' INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN.

What the Farmers' Institutes have done for the farmers, so the Women's Institutes hope to do for the farmers' wives and daughters. Two years ago the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes made arrangements and called meetings of farmers' wives in different parts of the province, and as a result there are now 42 organized Women's Institutes, with a total membership of 3,048.

A Hand Book of Women's Institutes has just been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for use at the meetings during the coming fall and winter. It contains specimen programmes for women's gatherings; it suggests topics of study; it contains lists of good books, bulletins and other publications that should be helpful in the home. In addition to this there are leading articles by Canadian and American authors on subjects relating to the home, care and furnishing of the house, care of children, treatment of servants, housekeeping as a profession, housekeeping in the country, etc.

Mrs. Martha Van Rennselaer, of Cornell University, contributes an article on "Saving Steps," which contains many useful hints in reference to economizing time and money in the home. "How to Build the Farm Home" is discussed at length, and illustrations of convenient country houses are given, together with the plan of constructions, cost of material, etc. "A Simple Method of Disposing of House Sewage on the Farm," has been written by an officer in the Department of Public Works, Ontario. This most important topic is given the attention it deserves, and plans are shown for cheap and convenient methods of disposing of all house wastes.

The pamphlet concludes with descriptions, and illustrations of methods of home adornment with flowers. Photographs are shown of porch and yard decorations and the book generally will be appreciated by all who may have the pleasure of reading it.

PERCENTAGE of wool enters, but it is small. The cheap costumes which adorn the windows of many mantle shops are made in this locality. Tweeds and mantle cloths from 1s. 3d. per yard form another important branch and are made largely throughout this neighborhood. Speaking of military and police clothes, "strength being the test," there is little room for mungo or shoddy, and even the tender wool caused by the Australian drought is not admissible.

A well-known Yorkshire firm replying to an enquiry on the subject states:—"There is so much mixing done now-a-days to bring goods in at such low prices, that it takes a very good man to tell what there is in some of the manufactured articles."

In the Yorkshire Post's annual trade review of December 7th, 1901, a 54 in. cloth is spoken of which sells at 1s. 1d. per yd., which is composed of all shoddy, but is classed as woollen goods.

The Hon. Geo. W. Wallace, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in an able article on "substitutes for wool," recites a statement by a commission house in the trade that 90 per cent. of woollen goods contain cotton, and that in 45 per cent the proportion of cotton is $\frac{3}{4}$; and when in addition to this cotton, the stuff which masquerades under a score of aliases, such as shoddy, mungo, wastes, flocks, loon flyings, wool extracts, noils, woolstock, manufactured wool, jute yarn, etc., etc., the wonder is not that the sales of wool fall off so largely, but that any wool is used at all.

I thoroughly agree with his deduction, and also in his statement that the adulterated cloth has neither the wear or the warmth of honest woollen goods. Mr. Wallace continues by stating that an expert witness before the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-Fourth Congress, testified that the FIRST CLASS large worsted mills of the United States had put in the French and German process by which short wool fibres could be used. This is a fact which speaks for itself. Quoting further from the same source, an English correspondent of an American paper writes:—"I give designs and particulars for two most excellent cloths. The worsted panting will make a cloth particularly adapted to the American taste, and it can be made very well on cotton-backed cloth and mungo filling."

Again a trade journal in a technical article says:—"the proper finishing of low-grade face goods requires great skill and care, as generally such goods contain a large percentage of cotton in both warp and filling, the amount of wool being only sufficient to form a face to cover the cotton, and it is seldom of the best quality."

Quoting Mr. Mulhiser, the greatest manufacturer of shoddies in the United States. Mr. Wallace gives the annual consumption of shoddy in the United States at 40 million pounds, displacing 120 million pounds of wool. The National Live Stock Association of America puts the figures for 1900 as follows:—(and this I presume refers to the U. S. only)—Shoddy used in 1900—74 million pounds displacing 222 million pounds of wool, or equal to 72 per cent of all the wool in the United States that year. In other words it displaced wool equal in quantity to that clipped from 42,990,000 out of the 61,451,000 sheep owned in the United States. Therefore but for this shoddy there would have been used 222 million more pounds of wool.

An instance is given of the discovery

THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on Deposits Repayable on Demand

4%

Interest allowed on Debentures Repayable on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

Has Fate Denied You A Pleasure That Thousands Now Enjoy?

If You Are Not Using

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

You Are Missing Many Advantages And True Enjoyments.

Procure a Package From Your Grocer and Test It At Home.

If, up to the present, fate has denied you the opportunity of testing pure, delicious and health-giving Malt Breakfast Food, go to day to your Grocer and procure a package of this popular breakfast cereal food. Its palate-tickling, appetizing and energizing properties will make it a dish that you cannot afford to miss at the morning meal. Its many good qualities are thoroughly appreciated by young and old who have it their choice. As economical as common oatmeal, and vastly more nutritious.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber
August 18, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Rutan presiding.

A Queer Library.

A curious collection of books is taken in the library of Warste near Cassel, in Germany. The appear at first sight to be logs of but each volume is really a con history of the tree it represents. back shows the bark, in which a place is cut to write the scientific common name as a title. One shows the tree trunk in its natural state, and the other is polished varnished. Inside are shown the fruit, fiber and insect parasite which is added a full description of tree and its products.

A Matter of Fact.

"Do you see the horizon y where the sky seems to meet earth?"

"Yes, uncle."

"Boy, I have journeyed so near that I couldn't put a sixpence between my head and the sky!"

"Why, uncle, what a whopper!"

"It's a fact, my lad. I hadn't put."—London Tit-Bits.

Excellent Explanation.

"Why is a woman—honest, why is a wife cross?"

"Before marriage she was After marriage she leaned on a I, and they formed an X. Of she's cross, and so are you, I'll l

Benefit your friends that they

been written by an officer in the Department of Public Works, Ontario. This most important topic is given the attention it deserves, and plans are shown for cheap and convenient methods of disposing of all house wastes.

The pamphlet concludes with descriptions, and illustrations of methods of home adornment with flowers. Photographs are shown of porch and yard decorations and the book generally will be appreciated by all who may have the pleasure of reading it.

SHODDY IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN WOOLLENS.

(By Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, Eng.)

The article "Why is wool so cheap?" previously alluded to, further states that shoddy is the great feature in the trade of one of the leading towns of the heavy woollen district of Yorkshire, and it is well known that the mills do turn out an enormous weight of goods, the material being composed mostly of shoddy, cotton and the like. Sixteenpence to eighteenpence per yard (broad width), is the price of these so-called woollen goods, and plenty of attractive fabrics are made at less.

It is also stated that Scotch manufacturers of tweeds, who hitherto used no shoddy, have had to resort to its use in order to compete with the composition of similar articles largely composed of shoddy produced in several Yorkshire towns and elsewhere.

The manufacture of artificial wools—and it is somewhat difficult to understand the designation—is said to be a large industry supplying manufacturers with a cheap substitute for the real article.

In speaking of the trade of another town in the heavy woollen district, the Yorkshire Observer says, it is noted for its classical cloths, cheap dress meltons, dyed in classical shades, which find their chief markets in Greece and Levantine ports. If all goes well there is a great future for these goods. The twills and serges produced here are in great favor with wholesale clothiers, and, combined with an export demand, a steady trade results the whole year round. Into the composition of the higher grades a

displacing 120 million pounds of wool. The National Live Stock Association of America puts the figures for 1900 as follows:—(and this I presume refers to the U. S. only)—Shoddy used in 1900—74 million pounds displacing 222 million pounds of wool, or equal to 72 per cent of all the wool in the United States that year. In other words it displaced wool equal in quantity to that clipped from 42,990,000 out of the 61,451,000 sheep owned in the United States. Therefore but for this shoddy there would have been used 222 million more pounds of wool.

An instance is given of the discovery by accident of the fact that a most reputable (?) and well known manufacturer, who had a contract to supply the Government with 50,000 army blankets was found to be stuffing the same with shoddy to the extent of 50 per cent. Cotton is also introduced into blankets made in England, and in some cases, exceeds even 50 per cent of the material used.

The rapid increase in the use of shoddy in the United States is shown by the following figures:—In 1860 thirty establishments had an annual output of a value of \$400,000; In 1890 the census showed ninety four establishments and a product valued at \$9,208,011.

Lava Streams.

It is scientifically reported that the lava streams from Vesuvius in 1858 were so hot twelve years later that steam was issuing from the cracks and crevices, while the lava beds from the eruption of Etna in 1787 were found to be steaming hot just below the top crust as late as 1840. But still more remarkable are the scientific reports of the volcano Jorullo, in Mexico. This sent forth immense streams of lava in 1759. In 1780 the lava beds were examined by a party of scientists, and it was found that a stick thrust into the crevices instantly ignited, although there was no discomfort experienced in walking on the hardened crust. Again some forty years after the eruption it was visited by scientists and reported to be steaming in many places, and even eighty-seven years after the eruption two columns of steaming vapor were found to be issuing from the crevices. Sometimes the upper crust of such a stream of lava cools so that plants and lichens find precarious growth on the surface, while a few feet beneath the lava is almost redhot.

Cruel Blow.

"Are you aware of the fact," remarked Miss Cutting, "that I am a mind reader?"

"Nevah suspected it, weally," answered young Softleigh. "Would you—aw—object to weading my mind, doncher know?"

"Certainly not," she replied. "Bring me with you the next time you call."

Mother

and child, run down—there are hundreds—lucky if you are not one. And what do you think they want?

They want rest and a change, and can't get either. Pity to speak of it!

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is almost rest in itself!

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT. SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, TORONTO. 50c. and \$1.00; all-druggists.

to say to your grocer and procure a package of this popular breakfast cereal food. Its palate-tickling, appetizing and energizing properties will make it a dish that you cannot afford to miss at the morning meal. Its many good qualities are thoroughly appreciated by young and old who have it their choice. As economical as common oatmeal, and vastly more nutritious.

TOWN COUNCIL.

(Council Chamber August 18, 1902.)

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Rutan presiding.

Councillors Carson, Lapum, Waller, Williams and Madole occupied their usual seats at the board.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

The usual report of the Street Committee showing an expenditure of \$57.00 since last meeting was adopted.

A By-law fixing the rate of assessment for 1903 at 27 mills on the dollar was passed.

Following are the estimated receipts and payments from August 1st 1902, to August 1st, 1903:

PAYMENTS.	
Debentures.....	\$4,013.85
Interest on Deb.....	2,292.27
County Rate.....	\$6,306.12
Collegiate Inst.....	2,400.00
Public Schools.....	\$2,800.00
Streets.....	5,000.00
F. W. & L.....	7,800.00
Town property.....	2,700.00
Printing.....	3,800.00
Elections.....	100.00
Market.....	125.00
Police.....	50.00
Board of Health.....	25.00
Poor & Sanitary.....	50.00
Salaries.....	75.00
Uncollectable taxes and Dog Taxes Re- mitted (last year)	500.00
Overdrawn in Bank.....	2,487.00
Board of Education.....	800.00
Heating and Lighting.....	7,633.42
Contingent.....	2,248.00
Light, Streets.....	172.04
Light, Town Property.....	201.65
	253.67
	25.00
	377,551.90

RECEIPTS.	
Market.....	\$360.00
Licenses—	
Butchers.....	\$120.00
Billiards.....	320.00
W. A. Rose.....	\$1,440.00
Rents.....	325.00
Rents Hydrants	50.00
Taxes 1901, uncollected.....	7,272.55
Fines.....	22.00
Interest on Taxes less discount on same (last year)	320.00
Constables Fees..	100.00
Cement Walks..	354.00
Rate—gen. 191..	19,504.85
Rate—sch. 72....	7,852.60
Dog Tax.....	150.00
	37,751.90

The following accounts were disposed of; Madden Bros. goods for poor \$45.00, paid; A. Vanluven, goods for poor \$9, paid; A. W. Grange & Bro, sundries for use of town officials \$2.09 paid; Bell Telephone Co. message 25c. paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$97.07. Council adjourned.

For job printing of all kind try THE EXPRESS Office.

that I couldn't put a sixpence betw my head and the sky!"

"Why, uncle, what a whopper!" "It's a fact, my lad. I hadn't on put."—London Tit-Bits.

Excellent Explanation.

"Why is a woman—honest, no why is a wife cross?"

"Before marriage she was an After marriage she leaned on ano I, and they formed an X. Of co she's cross, and so are you, I'll bet

Benefit your friends, that they love you more dearly still. Bet your enemies, that they may at last come your friends.

A boy is usually ready to eat ev time he stops playing.

A Clothesline.

'Tis not the clothes that make the m Though he may have a stack of the But 'tis quite frequently the case That man's made mad by lack of th

A Great Combination.

"If necessity is the mother of inv tion, what is the father?" "Insanity, of course."

A Breakfast Musing.

'Tis an age of base deception. We'll be lucky to avoid The imitation beefsteak And the egg of celluloid.

Promoted His "Trust."

"How in the world did he manag get so much on credit?" "Oh he's a trust promoter."

Such Language.

When brilliant writers wield the pen The very strongest thoughts they ti Are never writ; they're uttered whq They stick the paste brush in the li

Likely to Be.

"His story sounds like a romapoe "Perhaps it is one. It's all a himself, isn't it?"

Inevitable.

Mary had a little foot, She wore a tiny shoe, And everywhere that Mary wol The people saw it too! —Chicago Record-Hera



Every Cyclist Deserves

Dunlop Tires

Do you want the best tires —Dunlop Tires? Or do you want to pay just as much for the second best?

Dunlop Tires for Carriages and Autos—solid rubber and pneumatic.



DUNLOP TIRE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires."

KILL OR CURE

Killing the nerve doesn't cure ti toothache; it merely stops the pai by destroying vitality.

The pain can also be stopped i decapitation.

Cathartics do not cure Constipatio —they give temporary relief; bu they weaken the bowels and real make the trouble worse.

What DOES Cure is a Gentle Laxative of a Tonic Character

IRON-OX TABLETS

Are the Best Tonic-Laxative ever put upon the Market

25 Adult Doses 25 Cents

uncle, what a whopper!"
fact, my lad. I hadn't one to
London Tit-Bits.

Excellent Explanation.
Is a woman—honest, now—
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Inevitable.
Mary had a little foot,
She wore a tiny shoe,
nd everywhere that Mary went
The people saw it too!
—Chicago Record-Herald

ILL OR CURE

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Are the Best
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25 Adult Doses
25 Cents

come slender and break if fruit is pro-
duced on them.
All members of the poppy family are
hard to transplant. By choosing a
rainy day and not exposing the roots
one can sometimes manage a trans-
ference.
Avoid straight lines as much as possi-
ble. There is no straight line in nature.
It is for this reason that groups and
masses are so much better than formal
or set beds.

What Puzzled Louis.
Louis Philippe was a wit. What he
specially excelled in was the clinching
of an argument, such as, for instance,
his final remark on the death of Talley-
rand. He had paid him a visit the day
before. When the news of the prince's
death was brought to him, he said,
"Are you sure he is dead?" "Very
sure, sire," was the answer. "Why,
did not your majesty himself notice
yesterday that he was dying?" "I did,
but there is no judging from appear-
ances with Talleyrand, and I have
been asking myself for the last four
and twenty hours what interest he
could possibly have in departing at
this particular moment."

The Home Rulers.
Mrs. Krank—Yes; I'm fond of pets. I
have five cats and four dogs that just
rule my house.
Mrs. McCall—Ah! I've often heard of
"reigning cats and dogs." These must
be the ones.

Lot No. 4 east side of Brook street.....	1	1/4	..	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricul- tural grounds.....	1	..	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

IRVINE PARKS,
County Treasurer's Office,
Napanea, July 24th, 1902.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanea, in the County of Lennox
and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

The Giant Squid.
Undoubtedly the giant squid has fre-
quently been mistaken for a sea ser-
pent. In all qualities which can ren-
der a marine monster horrible this
huge and frightful mollusk may be
said to compare favorably with any
creature of fact or fiction. When full
grown, it weighs 10,000 pounds, having
a body fifty feet long and two arms
each 100 feet in length, as well as
eight smaller tentacles.

"What is the national air of this
country?" asked the foreigner.
"This is a republic and therefore has
no national heir," replied the native.

A Chinese compositor needs a type
case at least sixty feet long and has to
walk about twenty-five miles a day
up and down it.

When we get what we want, we do
not enjoy it as much as we had antici-
pated.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, En-
gineers and others who realize the advisability of
having their Patent business transacted by Ex-
perts. Preliminary advice free. Charges mode-
rate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon
request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg.
Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company, Limited,

DESERONTO-ROCHESTER, N.Y.
1000 ISLANDS
Sts. North king and "Caspian"

Commencing June 28th will leave Deseronto
daily (except Monday) at 10.00 p.m. for Sum-
mersville, N. Y., (port of Rochester). Returning
Steamer will arrive daily (except Monday) at
5.10 a.m. and leave for Picton, Kingston, 1000
Islands and Gananoque.

For further information apply to
H. H. GILDERSLEEVE, J. L. BOYES,
General Manager, Agent,
Kingston, Napanea

SCHOOL OPENING!

—ALL THE—
**HIGH and PUBLIC
SCHOOL BOOKS**
in stock for School Opening.

...Our Scribblers...
We have over ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS to choose
from, in 5c, 3c, and 1c Scribblers and Exercise Books.

NOTE BOOKS, PADS, BLANK BOOKS, ETC.
THE POLLARD COMPANY, Limited

WHILE WE SLEEP.

The Muscles and Organs of the Body Are Still Working.

If the organs of the body cannot be said to sleep, neither can the voluntary muscles. Witness the phenomena of sleepwalking, the postillions in stage-coach days who slept in their saddles and cavalymen who do it today, infantry who have been known to sleep on forced marches, sentinels who walk their beats carrying their guns in a fixed position while they sleep. For all we know policemen may do it too. People who talk in their sleep are familiar to all of us. Experiments made by Speir, Armstrong and Child on 200 college students of both sexes showed that 47 per cent of the men and 37 per cent of the women talked in their sleep. A number of things might be proved by these statistics. Of these sleep talkers one-half of the women and one-third of the men are able to answer questions while asleep. More women than men could answer questions on any subject, not alone that of which they had been talking. It has also been found that most sleep talkers are under twenty-five years of age.

Evidently, then, with the muscles and organs of the body all working, it is the brain only that sleeps, and by no means all of the brain. The senses of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste may be very much awake while the subject sleeps. A sleeping person hears and answers questions, rearranges his bedclothing, covers his eyes to keep out the light, draws away his hand when the experimenter tickles it. A child is broken of the habit of sucking his thumb while asleep by putting aloe on it. He is conscious of the bitter taste and dreams of wormwood. The nerves, then, and the brain centers corresponding to them are awake. A busy lawyer, exhausted by overwork, one night went out to supper with some friends, ate, talked and walked with them, and the next day remembered absolutely nothing of the occurrence. He had not been drinking. The man was simply asleep during the whole evening. His conscious memory—that is, consciousness itself.

FLOWER AND TREE.

Fruit trees and fruit require potash for their best development.

With house plants all extreme changes of temperature should be avoided.

Too many trees prevent rapid growth and extend the time when a grove is well shaded.

Grapevines like their roots to be near the surface, and the food for them should not be placed at too great a depth.

Small growth and too much small fruit go together. Thrifty growth furnishes a few large and fine specimens of fruit.

There is no use in growing a tree very tall. The top limbs are apt to become slender and break if fruit is produced on them.

All members of the poppy family are hard to transplant. By choosing a rainy day and not exposing the roots one can sometimes manage a transference.

Avoid straight lines as much as possible. There is no straight line in nature. It is for this reason that groups and masses are so much better than formal or set beds.

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, } BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE (FOURTH) 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice. The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

VILLAGE OF BATH.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	3 YEARS OR OVER	TAXES.	EXPENSES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Part of lot No. 11 in 1st concession, Tp. of Ernestown, and situated S. side of Academy street and east side of Fairfield street, Village of Bath.....	1	1/10	..	\$ 2 20	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 45	Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 Lot No. 24....	5	50	3 years or over.	\$22 25	\$ 3 63	\$25 88	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	7	100	..	10 10	3 33	13 43	..
West 1/2 Lot No. 1....	10	100	..	33 37	3 91	37 28	..
Lot No. 6.....	11	200	..	31 23	3 86	35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42.....	1 r a	100	3 years or over	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18.....	1 r a	100	..	6 13	3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8.....	12	100	..	6 07	3 25	9 32	..
Lot No. 8.....	13	100	..	10 94	3 35	14 29	..

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 3.....	5	100	3 years or over.	\$10 21	\$ 3 33	\$13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4.....	5	100	..	10 21	3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4.....	6	100	..	6 22	3 25	9 47	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North 1/2 Lot No. 29....	2	100	3 years or over.	\$12 53	\$ 3 54	\$16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26.....	7	200	..	12 17	3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22.....	9	200	..	8 60	3 29	11 89	..
East 1/2 Lot No. 17....	10	100	..	3 80	3 25	7 05	..
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	11	100	..	9 05	3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20.....	16	125	..	3 75	3 25	7 00	..

VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 5.....block 9	1/5	3 years or over.	\$ 7 88	\$ 3 28	\$11 16	Patented.
Lot No. 1.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..
Lot No. 2.....block I	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lots 67 and 68 south side Elizabeth street... Part of Lot 41, south side Water street... Part of Lot 17, north side of con..... Lot No. 65, west side of Main street... Lot No. 24 S. side con. and Lot No. 25 N. side Grove street, known as Pomeroy estate... Lot No. 4, east side of Danham street... Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street... Lot No. 4 east side of Brock street... Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st. known as the Agricultural grounds.....	1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1	1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1	3 years or over.	\$ 5 27 7 93 5 28 4 38 15 84 2 65 3 63 22 89 42 24	\$ 3 25 3 28 3 25 3 25 3 48 3 25 3 25 3 65 4 13	\$ 8 52 11 21 8 53 7 63 19 32 5 90 6 88 26 54 46 37	Patented.
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IRVINE PARKS,

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, July 24th, 1902.

First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

FARMERS' INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN.

What the Farmers' Institutes have done for the farmers so the Women's Institutes hope to do for the farmers' wives and daughters. Two years ago the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes made arrangements and called meetings of farmers' wives in different parts of the province, and as a result there are now 42 organized Women's Institutes, with a total membership of 3,048.

A Hand Book of Women's Institutes has just been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for use at the meetings during the coming fall and winter. It contains specimen programmes for women's gatherings; it suggests topics of study; it contains lists of good books, bulletins and other publications that should be helpful in the home. In addition to this there are leading articles by Canadian and American authors on subjects relating to the home, care and furnishing of the house, care of children, treatment of servants, housekeeping as a profession, housekeeping in the country, etc.

Mrs. Martha Van Rennselaer, of Cornell University, contributes an article on "Saving Steps," which contains many useful hints in reference to economizing time and money in the home. "How to Build the Farm Home" is discussed at length, and illustrations of convenient country houses are given, together with the plan of constructions, cost of material, etc. "A Simple Method of Disposing of House Sewage on the Farm," has been written by an officer in the Department of Public Works, Ontario. This most important topic is given the attention it deserves, and plans are shown for cheap and convenient methods of disposing of all house wastes.

The pamphlet concludes with descriptions, and illustrations of methods of home adornment with flowers. Photographs are shown of porch and yard decorations and the book generally will be appreciated by all who may have the pleasure of reading it.

SHODDY IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN WOOLLEN GOODS

PERCENTAGE of wool enters, but it is small. The cheap costumes which adorn the windows of many mantle shops are made in this locality. Tweeds and mantle cloths from 1s. 3d. per yard form another important branch and are made largely throughout this neighborhood. Speaking of military and police clothes, "strength being the test," there is little room for mungo or shoddy, and even the tender wool caused by the Australian drought is not admissible.

A well-known Yorkshire firm replying to an enquiry on the subject states:—"There is so much mixing done now-a-days to bring goods in at such low prices, that it takes a very good man to tell what there is in some of the manufactured articles."

In the Yorkshire Post's annual trade review of December 7th, 1901, a 54 in. cloth is spoken of which sells at 1s. 1d. per yd., which is composed of all shoddy, but is classed as woollen goods.

The Hon. Geo. W. Wallace, Sante Fe, New Mexico, in an able article on "substitutes for wool," recites a statement by a commission house in the trade that 90 per cent. of woollen goods contain cotton, and that in 45 per cent the proportion of cotton is $\frac{1}{2}$; and when in addition to this cotton, the stuff which masquerades under a score of aliases, such as shoddy, mungo, wastes, flocks, loon flyings, wool extracts, noils, wool stock, manufactured wool, jute yarn, etc., etc., the wonder is not that the sales of wool fall off so largely, but that any wool is used at all.

I thoroughly agree with his deduction, and also in his statement that the adulterated cloth has neither the wear or the warmth of honest woollen goods. Mr. Wallace continues by stating that an expert witness before the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-Fourth Congress, testified that the FIRST CLASS large worsted mills of the United States had put in the French and German process by which short wool fibres could be used. This is a fact which speaks for itself. Quoting further from the same source, an English correspondent of an American paper writes:—"I give designs and particulars for two most excellent cloths. The worsted panting will make a cloth particularly adapted to the American taste, and it can be made very well on cotton-backed cloth and mungo filling."

Again a trade journal in a technical article says:—"the proper finishing of low-grade face goods requires great skill and care, as generally such goods contain a large percentage of cotton in both warp and filling, the amount of wool being only sufficient to form a face to cover the cotton, and it is seldom of the best quality."

Quoting Mr. Mulhase, the greatest manufacturer of shoddies in the United States. Mr. Wallace gives the annual consumption of shoddy in the United States at 40 million pounds, displacing 120 million pounds of wool. The National Live Stock Association of America puts the figures for 1900 as follows:—(and this I presume refers to the U. S. only)—Shoddy used in 1900—74 million pounds displacing 222 million pounds of wool, or equal to 72 per cent of all the wool in the United States that year. In other words it displaced wool—equal in quantity to that clipped from 42,990,000 out of the 61,451,000 sheep owned in the United States. Therefore but for this shoddy there would have been used 222 million more pounds of wool.

An instance is given of the discovery by accident of the fact that a most

THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on Deposits Repayable on Demand

4%

Interest allowed on Debentures Repayable on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

Has Fate Denied You A Pleasure That Thousands Now Enjoy?

If You Are Not Using

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

You Are Missing Many Advantages And True Enjoyments.

Procure a Package From Your Grocer and Test It At Home.

If, up to the present, fate has denied you the opportunity of testing pure, delicious and health-giving Malt Breakfast Food, go to day to your Grocer and procure a package of this popular breakfast cereal food. Its palate-tickling, appetizing and energizing properties will make it a dish that you cannot afford to miss at the morning meal. Its many good qualities are thoroughly appreciated by young and old who have it their choice. As economical as common oatmeal, and vastly more nutritious.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Concill Chamber
August 18, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Ruttan presiding.

Councillors Carson, Lapum, Waller,

A Queer Library.

A curious collection of books tained in the library of Wars near Cassel, in Germany. They appear at first sight to be logs, but each volume is really a history of the tree it represent back shows the bark, in which place is cut to write the scient common name as a title. O shows the tree trunk in its state, and the other is polish varnished. Inside are shown the fruit, fiber and insect paras which is added a full description tree and its products.

A Matter of Fact.

"Do you see the horizon where the sky seems to meet earth?"

"Yes, uncle."

"Boy, I have journeyed so near that I couldn't put a sixpence in my hand and the sky!"

"Why, uncle, what a whopper! It's a fact, my lad. I hadn't put."—London Tit-Bits.

Excellent Explanation

"Why is a woman—honest, why is a wife cross?"

"Before marriage she was After marriage she leaned on I, and they formed an X. Of she's cross, and so are you, I'll

Benefit your friends, that th love you more dearly still.

been written by an officer in the Department of Public Works, Ontario. This most important topic is given the attention it deserves, and plans are shown for cheap and convenient methods of disposing of all house wastes.

The pamphlet concludes with descriptions, and illustrations of methods of home adornment with flowers. Photographs are shown of porch and yard decorations and the book generally will be appreciated by all who may have the pleasure of reading it.

SHODDY IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN WOOLLENS.

(By Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, Eng.)
The article "Why is wool so cheap?" previously alluded to, further states that shoddy is the great feature in the trade of one of the leading towns of the heavy woollen district of Yorkshire, and it is well known that the mills do turn out an enormous weight of goods, the material being composed mostly of shoddy, cotton and the like. Sixteenpence to eighteenpence per yard (broad width), is the price of these so called woollen goods, and plenty of attractive fabrics are made at less.

It is also stated that Scotch manufacturers of tweeds, who hitherto used no shoddy, have had to resort to its use in order to compete with the composition of similar articles largely composed of shoddy produced in several Yorkshire towns and elsewhere.

The manufacture of artificial wools—and it is somewhat difficult to understand the designation—is said to be a large industry supplying manufacturers with a cheap substitute for the real article.

In speaking of the trade of another town in the heavy woollen district, the Yorkshire Observer says it is noted for its classical cloths, cheap dress metons, dyed in classical shades, which find their chief markets in Greece and Levantine ports. If all goes well there is a great future for these goods. The twills and serges produced here are in great favor with wholesale clothiers, and, combined with an export demand, a steady trade results the whole year round. Into the composition of the higher grades a

displacing 120 million pounds of wool. The National Live Stock Association of America puts the figures for 1900 as follows:—(and this I presume refers to the U. S. only)—Shoddy used in 1900—74 million pounds displacing 222 million pounds of wool, or equal to 72 per cent of all the wool in the United States that year. In other words it displaced wool equal in quantity to that clipped from 42,990,000 out of the 61, 451,000 sheep owned in the United States. Therefore but for this shoddy there would have been used 222 million more pounds of wool.

An instance is given of the discovery by accident of the fact that a most reputable (?) and well known manufacturer, who had a contract to supply the Government with 50,000 army blankets was found to be stuffing the same with shoddy to the extent of 50 per cent. Cotton is also introduced into blankets made in England, and in some cases, exceeds even 50 per cent of the material used.

The rapid increase in the use of shoddy in the United States is shown by the following figures:—In 1860 thirty establishments had an annual output of a value of \$400,000; in 1890 the census showed ninety four establishments and a product valued at \$9,208,011.

Lava Streams.

It is scientifically reported that the lava streams from Vesuvius in 1858 were so hot twelve years later that steam was issuing from the cracks and crevices, while the lava beds from the eruption of Etna in 1787 were found to be steaming hot just below the top crust as late as 1840. But still more remarkable are the scientific reports of the volcano Jorullo, in Mexico. This sent forth immense streams of lava in 1759. In 1780 the lava beds were examined by a party of scientists, and it was found that a stick thrust into the crevices instantly ignited, although there was no discomfort experienced in walking on the hardened crust. Again some forty years after the eruption it was visited by scientists and reported to be steaming in many places, and even eighty-seven years after the eruption two columns of steaming vapor were found to be issuing from the crevices. Sometimes the upper crust of such a stream of lava cools so that plants and lichens find precarious growth on the surface, while a few feet beneath the lava is almost redhot.

Cruel Blow.

"Are you aware of the fact," remarked Miss Cutting, "that I am a mind reader?"
"Nevah suspected it, weally," answered young Softleigh. "Would you—aw—object to weading my mind, doncher know?"
"Certainly not," she replied. "Bring us with you the next time you call."

Mother

and child, run down—there are hundreds—lucky if you are not one. And what do you think they want? They want rest and a change, and can't get either. Pity to speak of it!
Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is almost rest in itself!

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, TORONTO.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

age of this popular breakfast cereal food. Its palate-tickling, appetizing and energizing properties will make it a dish that you cannot afford to miss at the morning meal. Its many good qualities are thoroughly appreciated by young and old who have it their choice. As economical as common oatmeal, and vastly more nutritious.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber
August 18, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Rustan presiding.

Councillors Carson, Lapum, Waller, Williams and Madoie occupied their usual seats at the board.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

The usual report of the Street Committee showing an expenditure of \$57.00 since last meeting was adopted.

A By-law fixing the rate of assessment for 1903 at 27 mills on the dollar was passed.

Following are the estimated receipts and payments from August 1st 1902, to August 1st, 1903:

PAYMENTS.		
Debentures.....	\$4,013.85	
Interest on Deb....	2,292.27	\$6,306.12
County Rate.....		2,400.00
Collegiate Inst....	\$2,800.00	
Public Schools....	5,000.00	7,800.00
Streets.....		2,700.00
F. W. & L.....		3,800.00
Town property.....		100.00
Printing.....		125.00
Elections.....		50.00
Market.....		25.00
Police.....		50.00
Board of Health...		75.00
Poor & Sanitary...		500.00
Salaries.....		2,487.00
Uncollectable taxes		
and Dog Taxes Re-		
mitted (last year)		800.00
Overdrawn in		
Bank.....		7,633.42
Board of Educa-		
tion.....		2,248.00
Heating and		
Lighting.....		172.04
Contingent.....		201.65
Light, Streets....		253.67
Light, Town		
Property.....		25.00
		377,551.90

RECEIPTS.		
Market.....		\$360.00
Licenses—		
Butchers.....	\$120.00	
Billiards.....	320.00	
W. A. Rose	1,000.00	\$1,440.00
Rents.....		325.00
Rents Hydrants		50.00
Taxes 1901,		
uncollected.....		7,272.55
Fines.....		22.00
Interest on Taxes		
less discount on		
same (last year)		320.00
Constables Fees..		100.00
Cement Walks...		354.00
Rate—gen. 191...		19,504.85
Rate—sch. 72....		7,852.60
Dog Tax.....		150.00
		37,751.90

The following accounts were disposed of: Madden Bros. goods for poor \$45.00, paid; A. Vanluven, goods for poor \$9, paid; A. W. Grange & Bro, sundries for use of town officials \$2.09, paid; Bell Telephone Co. message 25c. paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$97.07. Council adjourned.

For job printing of all kind try THE Express Office.

that I couldn't put a sapience betw my head and the sky!"
"Why, uncle, what a whopper!"
"It's a fact, my lad. I hadn't one put."—London Tit-Bits.

Excellent Explanation.

"Why is a woman—honest, no why is a wife cross?"
"Before marriage she was an After marriage she leaned on anot I, and they formed an X. Of cot she's cross, and so are you, I'll bet

Benefit your friends, that they r love you more dearly still. Ben your enemies, that they may at last come your friends.

A boy is usually ready to eat ev time he stops playing.

A Clothesline.

'Tis not the clothes that make the m Though he may have a stack of th But 'tis quite frequently the case That man's made mad by lack of th

A Great Combination.

"If necessity is the mother of inv tion, what is the father?"
"Insanity, of course."

A Breakfast Musing.

'Tis an age of base deception. We'll be lucky to avoid The imitation beefsteak And the egg of celluloid.

Promoted His "Trust."

"How in the world did he manag get so much on credit?"
"Oh he's a trust promoter."

Such Language.

When brilliant writers wield the pen, The very strongest thoughts they th Are never writ; they're uttered wh They stick the paste brush in the in

Likely to Be.

"His story sounds like a romance, "Perhaps it is one. It's all at himself, isn't it?"

Inevitable.

Mary had a little foot, She wore a tiny shoe, And everywhere that Mary wen The people saw it too! —Chicago Record-Heral

KILL OR CURE

Killing the nerve doesn't cure th toothache; it merely stops the pai by destroying vitality. The pain can also be stopped b decapitation. Cathartics do not cure Constipatio—they give temporary relief; b they weaken the bowels and reall make the trouble worse.

What DOES Cure is a Gentle Laxative of a Tonic Character

IRON-OX TABLETS

Are the Best Tonic-Laxative ever put upon the Market

25 Adult Doses 25 Cents



Every Cyclist Deserves

Dunlop Tires

Do you want the best tires —Dunlop Tires? Or do you want to pay just as much for the second best?

Dunlop Tires for Carriages and Autos—solid rubber and pneumatic.



DUNLOP TIRE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires."

HOUSEHOLD.

EXPERIENCE.

Some things which all young housekeepers and some old housekeepers need to know and which are told in no cooking book, household magazine or other compendium of housewifery, are the various dodges and substitutions practiced by those to whom necessity is the mother of invention. We can all remember the time when we did not know enough to freshen our crackers by placing them in a hot oven for a few minutes, rather than wastefully throw them away, we patiently ate the soft and tasteless things. There was also a period when if our soup was oversalted before coming to the table, we had to add a teaspoonful of brown sugar to the tureen. If too much pepper was the fault, it was a dense mystery yet to unfold, that a cup of cream or milk would alleviate it. We know now that if our pastry flour be exhausted and we wish to make a cake before the delivery waggon calls, we may use bread flour if we piece it out with one-third or one-quarter corn starch. The butter, too, in cake-making, may be replaced with suet or chicken fat, if carefully tried out and not mixed with other shortening; a speck of salt must be added. The housewife who plans to make graham bread and finds the graham flour bag empty, may mix with her warm water, yeast and molasses such remnants as were left from the breakfast cereal; making the dough pretty stiff with white flour.

We learned long ago that there is nearly always too much syrup in canned fruit, and some of us added it to our mince meat at Thanksgiving or at Christmas; but we do not make mince pie every day nor at all seasons. Therefore we use the syrup of peaches, apricots, cherries or whatever, for pudding-sauce, merely heating it; or it may be heated with a lump of butter just before serving; or it may be thickened with flour stirred up in cold water, with a little extra sugar and again the butter, and if the canned fruit was very delicious indeed, in quality, gelatine soaked and added to the superfluous syrup makes a fruit jelly that cannot be surpassed.

When making molasses cookies, if the jug flatly refuses to quite fill the measure, piece out the recipe with the brown or even white sugar; but we must not imagine that if we have nearly enough molasses it will do without adding the sugar. The gingerbread or cookies must have sufficient sweetening. Again, if we fall short of sour milk when the ingredients are required, we may pour in sufficient cold water to fill up the bowl or cup, but we must not use sweet milk with sour, it is more disastrous than adding new cloth to an old garment.

ICE CREAM.

Vanilla Ice Cream.—To a generous pint of milk and a quart of cream allow a pint of sugar, a scanty half cupful of flour, two eggs and a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Place the milk in a farina boiler, and allow it to boil. Beat together half the sugar and the flour and eggs, and stir the mixture into the boiling milk; cook 20 minutes, stirring often, and set away to cool. When the liquid is cold, add the rest of the sugar, the flavoring and the cream, and freeze. The long boiling prevents any hint of the raw taste so often noticed when cornstarch is

salt and flavoring, then add the whites of eggs beaten stiff, and lastly the flour, into which a teaspoon baking powder has been sifted. Fold the flour into the other ingredients, drop from the tip of a spoon on ungreased tin sheets. Bake eight or ten minutes in a rather cool oven.

Five O'Clock Tea Cakes.—One-half cup sifted sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, whites of 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sweet milk, 1 scant teaspoon baking powder and 1 teaspoon almond flavoring powder. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the beaten eggs, then the milk and the flavoring, and then a little flour with the baking powder. Mix well and add enough more flour to make a dough just stiff enough to roll out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Cut into biscuits and brush them with egg yolk over which sift a little powdered or granulated sugar. Bake in well buttered pans. These are delicious.

Mince Puff.—Wash or boil small or misshapen potatoes that will not look well served whole. Peel, mash or put through a ricer and add one-third as much cold chopped meat of any kind. Season with salt or butter and to one pint add enough milk to give a cream consistency and one beaten egg. Beat all with a silver fork until light and feathery. Butter a flat baking dish and pile the mince in a round high mound. Set in the oven long enough to heat through, cook the egg and brown the surface slightly. Garnish with toast points. Bread must be cut in shape before toasting as when brittle and dry it must be handled carefully. For a variety bake this mince in butter pop-over pans and turn on to a hot platter, but be sure to serve hot. Another way is to omit the egg from the mixture, form a mound on a baking dish, make three or four depressions in the top and drop an egg into each, set in the oven long enough to cook the egg. One cook who serves this dish calls it "idealized hash," and it merits the name. Still another way to serve the mince puff mixture is to cook it like an omelet, fold over and garnish with bars of toast and parsley. Meat is too costly to be wasted and there is no excuse for small pieces spoiling when a choice exists of many good ways of serving it in a new guise.

Cooked Bananas.—Many people can eat freely of uncooked bananas without any apparent harm, while to others they invariably cause much intestinal discomfort. They are certainly not improved when fried in a batter which is often greasy on the outside and uncooked inside; but when simply baked they are very wholesome and delicious. A little salt and lemon juice help to bring out and improve the natural flavor of the fruit and often a great aid in the digestion of uncooked bananas; and for those who think it an improvement a little sugar may be used. A good proportion of seasoning is allowed one teaspoonful of sugar may be used. A good proportion of seasoning is allowed one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoon of lemon juice, one teaspoon of butter and a few grains of salt for each banana. Peel the fruit and take off the coarse membrane, divide them once each way and lay them in a baking dish, with a sprinkling of the seasoning on each slice; add water to just show among the slices, and a few bits of butter, which, with the sugar, helps them to brown better, and bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes.

HE WAS CONVINCED.

A Skeptical Hospital Patient Put to the Test.

An interesting story comes from India, sent by Maj. Ronald Ross, whose services in establishing the fact that malaria is communicated

THEY LIVE LIKE SAVAGES

HEBRIDES PEOPLE WORSHIP THE GODDESS FLORA.

Ancient Oak Tree, Alleged Sacred Well, and Various Other Objects Idolized.

It will probably be news to most people that there are still living in remote and, for the most part, outlying portions of the British Isles people whose dwelling places and mode of life in general are but very little removed from those of savages.

In many of the lesser known Hebrides, for instance, the people are as much cut off from civilization as are the Inuits or the Congo dwarfs. Their houses are, so far as outward appearances go, exactly like Kaffir huts—just rough heaps of stones a few feet high, surmounted by circular straw roofs. Chimneys, as a rule, are conspicuous by their absence, and the reek of the peat smoke fills each interior. Men, women and children go barefoot even in the depths of winter.

The goddess Flora is worshipped annually on May 8 at Helston, in Cornwall, with much pomp, ceremony and rejoicing. On the evening of the previous day practically the entire adult population sallies forth into the surrounding countryside for garlands and green branches, just as did the ancient Romans eighteen centuries ago. The main feature of the festival is a curious dance performed to a sprightly tune, said to be used also in Wales and Brittany, and on "Flora day," as it is locally termed, both doors of all houses are kept open in order that the strings of dancers may pass through them at pleasure. For any householder to close his doors would be to invite misfortune and ill luck throughout the ensuing year.

THE SACRED WELL.

Exactly the same thing may be witnessed to-day at the sacred well of St. Maeburba, in Loch Maree, Ross-shire, where is an ancient oak tree, studded with countless nails of all sizes, the offerings of invalid pilgrims who came to worship and be cured. Pennies and half-pennies also are to be seen in enormous quantities driven edgeways into the tough bark, and a friend of the writer who visited the spot some little time back discovered in a cleft high up in the trunk what he took to be a shilling. On being extracted, however, it proved to be a counterfeit. Probably the donor, finding that he could get no value for his coin in the natural world, concluded he might as well try as a last resource what effect it might have in the spiritual.

Of course, the poor cotters and others who flock to St. Maeburba with their nails and their pence do not for a moment admit that they are assisting at a pagan ceremony. But they most undoubtedly are. Well worship has always occupied an important place in paganism, and the sacred oak tree before which each pilgrim must thrice kneel ere humbly presenting his offerings—what is it but an obvious survival of the sacred groves of Druidical times?

Similarly the final rite, in which the patient is towed thrice around the island at the stern of a boat with the course of the sun is clearly a custom derived from those distant days when the adoration of the orb, the visible source of light and life, was the ordinary and obvious duty of those whom he benefited.

But these are harmless observances. There is a dark side to the picture. For instance, the cock has always played a prominent part in paganism the world over. In India, in Ceylon, in Hayti, he is to this day worshipped by the natives.

And, whilst five other children and two small pigs, and half a dozen chickens stood round in admiration on the dusty floor. Then he dashed me some ten miles away his farm—a poor enough hovel which he had built himself with brick had made from the earth outside, was, of course, a mere ruin—roof, windows and woodwork vanished. But what went to heart was that the doors had been burnt for honest firewood the troops, but were built into huts of a neighboring kraal, and did not venture to take them went to see them, and found a head man of the kraal sitting front of them with a gourd full of Kaffir beer (an intoxicating ridge), and beaming in consoling pride at the grandeur of his pig sties.

AMONG THE KRAALS.

"With those three or four editions I have seen no other white people in the country, but have perhaps twenty or thirty kraals the big locations they are thick the ground, and from some points have counted as many as seven in sight. Whether it was the of the kodak and its look of eye, I do not know; perhaps I protected by an instinctive knowledge of nature; anyhow, I have not with the least danger or even hurt, no matter how far I have or how unprepared the people for my afternoon call. I have ways found them engaged as the women pounding mealies, wooden pestles in mortars of hopped tree trunks, or threshing out millet grain, or carrying in reeds for building, whilst beat a drum and all joined in a notonous chant. The men who at home would be sitting with Kaffir beer, or playing sticks, or patching hides, while time to time they encouraged the industry with a smile. Some men are already back at the mill and many are still working for emment on the transport ons. But those are returning in scores, and the labor supply short throughout the country. cause the Government has been ing more than double the usual of wages, and for the present Kaffirs prefer to sit still. That it is not a high type of Kaffir—nothing to compare to the p Zulus of Natal—one cannot but admire the faultless cleanliness of kraals and the beauty of their structure. The use of wattle thatch and canes, the contrivance to keep out cold and sun, the and well-swept floors, the neat isades round each family and the kraal, the perfect simplicity of gourds and clay vessels and pots for common use, the beauty of the coils of brass upon the skins at the neck and arms ankles—all such purposeful addition of means at hand would give a fine lesson in arts and crafts to people who pride themselves on upholstery of their villas. No the life monotonous, it is still very by war, and affection spur young to labor, that in exchange oxen they may at last purchase love of women.

A NOBLE COMPLIMENT.

It is hard to leave this wild gion, with its mountains of pil rocks, its miles of thorny bush lengths of deadly plain, its flowing only with sand, its lizards, and strange birds beasts, and men more strange. temptation is always not to back, but to go on and on till waters of the Nile are reached. now I must add only one word thing I had heard of before by or, and which Beyers confirmed. all our generals the Boers had nickname, not usually polite. But

ICE CREAM.

Vanilla Ice Cream.—To a generous pint of milk and a quart of cream allow a pint of sugar, a scanty half cupful of flour, two eggs and a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Place the milk in a farina boiler, and allow it to boil. Beat together half the sugar and the flour and eggs, and stir the mixture into the boiling milk; cook 20 minutes, stirring often, and set away to cool. When the liquid is cold, add the rest of the sugar, the flavoring and the cream, and freeze. The long boiling prevents any hint of the raw taste so often noticed when cornstarch is used.

Vanilla Ice Cream.—To a quart of new milk and a pint of cream allow two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch or arrowroot, an egg, and a cupful of sugar. Place the milk in a farina boiler to heat, reserving a small portion to wet the arrowroot or corn-starch; when the milk boils add the arrowroot, or corn-starch, and stir 20 minutes; then strain it to the mixture the well beaten yolk of the egg, add the sugar, stir well, and set aside to cool. When cold, add the cream, which has been previously whipped with a Dover egg beater; also stir in the beaten white of the egg and the flavoring and freeze.

Lemon Ice Cream.—To a pint of cream and one of milk allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar, three lemons and the juice of an orange. Grate the rinds of the lemons, squeeze out the juice, and mix together the rinds, juice and half a pound of the sugar. Bring the milk and cream to the boiling point, and remove them from the fire; then add the remaining quarter of a pound of sugar, and stir in the mixture of lemon juice and sugar, set aside until cool, and freeze. Lemon ice cream may be prepared by any of the recipes given for vanilla ice cream, extract of lemon being substituted for the vanilla; but the flavor is not as fine as when lemon juice is used.

Frozen Custard.—To a pint of cream and a pint of milk allow a cupful of sugar, the yolks of six eggs and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Permit the cream and milk to come to the boiling point, and stir in the eggs and sugar, which have been previously beaten together until very light; continue until the mixture thickens, remove from the fire, and add the lemon juice. When cold, freeze as previously directed.

Chocolate Ice Cream.—To a pint of cream and a pint of milk allow half a pound of sugar, the white of an egg, an ounce of Baker's chocolate and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Grate the chocolate, place it with the milk and sugar in a farina boiler, and boil ten minutes. Then remove the milk from the fire, and set it aside to cool. When ready to freeze stir in the pint of cream, which has previously been whipped with a Dover egg beater; also add the vanilla and the well-beaten white of the egg. Stir all well together, and freeze as usual.

Banana Ice Cream.—To a pint of cream and a pint of milk allow six bananas, a cupful of sugar and the white of an egg. Place the milk on the stove to heat, and when it has reached the boiling point remove from the fire, and stir in the sugar until dissolved; then set aside to cool. When ready to freeze, peel and thoroughly mash the bananas, and add them to the milk, together with the cream, well whipped, and the thoroughly beaten white of the egg. Freeze as previously directed.

TESTED RECIPES.

Sponge Drops.—Three eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pulverized sugar, a pinch of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour. Beat sugar and yolk together, add

the whites once each way and lay them in a baking dish, with a sprinkling of the seasoning on each slice; add water to just show among the slices, and a few bits of butter, which, with the sugar, helps them to brown better, and bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes.

HE WAS CONVINCED.

A Skeptical Hospital Patient Put to the Test.

An interesting story comes from India, sent by Maj. Ronald Ross, whose services in establishing the fact that malaria is communicated usually, if not invariably, by mosquitoes, have been exceeded by the work of no other man.

There is in Nagpur, British India, a hospital native assistant named Joongey Lal, who had seen the operations on mosquitoes that had bitten malaria patients, and had seen the parasites of malaria under the microscope, but he was still skeptical. At last he resolved to put the matter to test, and said to Maj. Buchanan, civil surgeon at Nagpur:

"Give me fever and I'll believe."
"What kind would you like?" asked the major.

"Benign tertian," was the reply.
So Joongey Lal allowed himself to be bitten on January 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th by mosquitoes in the proper condition, and he was told that he would probably develop the symptoms within twenty days after.

And so it proved. On February 13th he began to feel uncomfortable, and a parasite was found in a drop of his blood. On the fifteenth day his temperature rose to one hundred and four, and four parasites were found in ten minutes. He saw these himself, and his incredulity melted.

He desired, however, to watch the progress of his own case, and so not only refused to take quinine, but even asked to be infected with "malignant tertian." Doctor Buchanan reports, nevertheless, that a few days' experience of the untreated benign form had been sufficient for him, and that his request for the malignant tertian was withdrawn.

A FEW HINTS.

Try taking a nap each day, if only for a few minutes. It will make you feel more cheerful, hopeful and capable.

After a dry, dusty spell of weather how glad the trees must be to stand up to the rain and hold out their leaves to feel it splashing on them.

To keep the cellar cool and dry, close the windows and blinds to exclude the sun and heat. Ventilate only at night and the cooler portions of the day.

For ants: Soak a sponge in molasses and water; squeeze out; place upon a saucer where ants are troublesome; scald occasionally and sweeten again; that's all, sure. K.

During the hot, dry weather of summer water the roots of the sweet pea vines liberally, being careful not to wet the vines. If you wish vines to bloom freely do not allow any seed to form.

Miss Suddenrich—"Oh, see, ma, what a lovely picture!" Mrs. Suddenrich—"Yes, dear, but you must look at it through your lorgnette, and be proper." Miss Suddenrich—"Oh, please, mamma, don't make me!" I really want to see this one!"

Husband (impatiently)—"If the fool-killer would strike this town he would find plenty of work to do!" Wife—"Is there such a person, dear?" Husband—"Of course there is." Wife (with anxiety)—"Well, I do hope, John, that you will be very careful."

of the sacred groves of Druidical times?

Similarly the final rite, in which the patient is towed thrice around the island at the stern of a boat with the course of the sun is clearly a custom derived from those distant days when the adoration of the orb, the visible source of light and life, was the ordinary and obvious duty of those whom he benefited.

But these are harmless observations. There is a dark side to the picture. For instance, the cock has always played a prominent part in paganism the world over. In India, in Ceylon, in Hayti, he is to this day openly sacrificed by being buried alive. So, too, is he in parts of Scotland, but secretly, at dead of night, with much mystery, the object being to effect a cure in cases of epilepsy and insanity, by propitiating the demon that is supposed to dwell in those afflicted by these terrible maladies. Also, it is said, it is by no means unknown among the highland crofters for one of a herd of cattle to be interred alive after a similar fashion, as an offering to the spirit of the murrain, when that disease or anything resembling it is more than usually prevalent.

LIFE AMONG THE BLACKS

THE NATIVE QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Dutch Are Afraid to Return to Their Farms Without Rifles.

A special correspondent writing to The London Daily Chronicle from Zoutpansberg district, a wild region bordering on Rhodesia and Portuguese territory in South Africa, says in the course of his article:

"Lord Milner has asked us all to help bury the hatchet, and certainly no one wishes to keep it above ground. But the native question here is always serious, and for the last few weeks things seem to have been growing worse. There are rumors of renewed fighting among the chiefs, especially between Sekukuni and Malekutu, northeast of here. Of course, it is impossible to say anything for certain about it, for not even the Intelligence people believe Kafir rumors now. But at Pietersburg there is a woman whose husband—a German—was murdered by his Kaffirs during the war, and other white people are missing. Even round the borders of the Zoutpansberg the Dutch refuse to return to their farms unless rifles are granted them, and no doubt the licenses will be given without much trouble. There have been courts-martial lately for the murder of unarmed Kaffirs by Kafir pickets. The feeling among the few white people left in Pietersburg and the neighborhood is very apprehensive. They warned me earnestly not to come out alone and unarmed among the kraals; so I took a kodak with me, and have suffered NO HURT AT ALL.

Twice I have met Boers from Beyer's commando wandering about in search of their families, who had remained hidden in caves among the hills. For the mountains here are very much like the Matoppos. They rise in sudden heaps of enormous rocks, sometimes worn smooth and round, as though by ice or cycles of weather, and they abound in great caves, from which I suppose the Spelonken (i.e. "caves") range takes its name. Once in a shed, which by some accident had been allowed to keep its roof, I found a Boer family living under pretty simple conditions. After the usual interval of suspicion, the man brought out a two-day baby as a pledge of "no-

love or women."

A NOBLE COMPLIMENT

It is hard to leave this wilgion, with its mountains of pi rocks, its miles of thorny bush lengths of deadly plain, its flowing only with sand, its lizards, and strange bird beasts, and men more strange. Temptation is always not to back, but to go on and on til waters of the Nile are reached now I must add only one wor thing I had heard of before by or, and which Beyers confirmed all our generals the Boers had nickname, not usually polite. B Lord Methuen they agreed themselves to use no nickname. He was so chivalrous, so full c sideration, so anxious to spare homes, if possible, they agree call him Methuen and nothing. There is not a man in the arm will not appreciate the finenes the compliment and acknowle due. As for skill on the field ers ranks French as the mos ceful of our men; but it was ener's blockhouses that end war, for they made ploughing possible.

NEW MATCH IN SWEDEN.

The Inventors Say It Is Less Sonous Than Any Other Match.

The Swedish Government ago prohibited the use of pho ous matches throughout the dom. The prohibition has : lated inventors to produce m that are decided to be of less ous quality, and several new have recently appeared in the ish market. The latest match like the well known potash affine matches, which, however reason of the fact that they ain phosphorous, came under same prohibition as the old ar fective lucifer match. The i ors declare that there is nothi leterious about the new match that in point of the healthful its use it is to be preferred ev the safety match. It also pos a property which the potash lacks; that is to say, it is proof and can therefore be l against a wet surface, provided this is hard.

Some other nations also ar ing to do away with phosphor the manufacture of matches France, for example, a subst obtained by the combination of phur and amorphous phosph which makes matches that are to have none of the drawback the matches most commonly i

CONFUSING TO THE COIT

At a trial before an Irish the plaintiff's attorney had m eloquent and logical argument, the counsel for the defendant, the floor a dialogue ensued w thus recorded in "Wit and Hu lench and Bar":

"What are you doing?" ask justice, as the defendant's began his argument.

"Going to present our side case."

"I don't want to hear both replied the justice. "It has a dincy to confuse the court."

A CHEAP PLEASURE.

Seedy Individual—"I would get measured for a suit."

Fashionable Tailor (suspicio "At about what price, sir?"

Seedy Individual—"That ma difference."

Fashionable Tailor (as be "We generally require a c from unknown parties."

Seedy Individual (calmly)—"not wish you to make the s has been so long since I enjoy experience that I simply wish measured."

ice, whilst five other children, small pigs, and half a dozen kens stood round in admiration the dusty floor. Then he coned me some ten miles away to farm—a poor enough hovel which had built himself with bricks he made from the earth outside. It of course, a mere ruin—the windows and woodwork all shed. But what went to his t was that the doors had not burnt for honest firewood by troops, but were built into the of a neighboring kraal, and he not venture to take them. I t to see them, and found the t man of the kraal sitting in t of them with a gourd full of r beer (an intoxicating pore), and beaming in conscious e at the grandeur of his palace s.

AMONG THE KRAALS.

With those three or four excep- s I have seen no other white peo- in the country, but have visited aps twenty or thirty kraals. In big locations they are thick on ground, and from some points I counted as many as seventeen ight. Whether it was the click he kodak and its look of evil I do not know; perhaps I was ected by an instinctive kinship ature; anyhow, I have not met a the least danger or even hostil- no matter how far I have been, now unprepared the people were my afternoon call. I have al- s found them engaged as usual— women pounding mealies with den pestles in mortars of hollow- ree trunks, or thrashing out the et grain, or carrying in canes reeds for building, whilst one t drum and all joined in a mo- nous chant. The men who were home would be sitting torpid a Kaffir beer, or playing with ks, or patching hides, while from e to time they encouraged female s with a smile. Some of the e are already back at the mines, many are still working for Gov- nent on the transport wag- n.

But those are returning now scores, and the labor supply is t throughout the country. be- se the Government has been pay- more than double the usual rate- vages, and for the present the frs prefer to sit still. Though s not a high type of Kaffir here sthing to compare to the purple s of Natal—one cannot but ad- e the faultless cleanliness of the als and the beauty of their con- ction. The use of wattle and ch and canes, the contrivances eep out cold and sun, the hard well-swept floors, the neat ples round each family and round kraal, the perfect simplicity of rds and clay vessels and iron s for common use, the beauty of coils of brass upon the dark s at the neck and arms and les—all such purposeful adapta- of means at hand would give a lesson in arts and crafts to most ple who pride themselves on the olstery of their villas. Nor is life monotonous. It is still varied war, and affection spurs the ng to labor, that in exchange for e they may at last purchase the e of women.

A NOBLE COMPLIMENT.

Is hard to leave this wild re- , with its mountains of piled-up s, its miles of thorny bush, and its of deadly plain, its rivers ing only with sand, its savage rds, and strange birds and ts, and men more strange. The ptation is always not to turn s, but to go on and on till the ers of the Nile are reached. But I must add only one word on a g I had heard of before by rum- and which Beyers confirmed. For our generals the Boers had some name, not usually polite. But for

TRAINING OF MARKSMEN

HOW IT IS DONE BY THE VA- RIOUS NATIONS.

Methods Used in Germany, Great Britain, Russia and Aus- tria-Hungary.

In Germany the course of instruc- tion for an infantry soldier com- prises preparatory instruction, then range firing, and, lastly, field or combat firing. The firing exercises are conducted with great exactness, and in one year of work the soldier is expected to have fitted himself to use a rifle well in actual warfare. A feature of target practice in Ger- many is the ingenuity displayed in fashioning the targets. In permanent ranges figures are arranged as disappearing or moving targets and are manipulated from covers not noticeable from the front. A target representing a line of infantry one hundred metres long may be erected in ten minutes by eight men, and may be worked by one man. By inge- nuous methods the advance of re- inforcements or the thinning of a line of infantry or the advance of a column of soldiers is simulated. Balloon targets are used to repre- sent lines of sharpshooters lying in a trench. Inflation keeps them erect, and when punctured by a bullet

THEY SOON COLLAPSE.

The war in South Africa has caus- ed the British service to revise its musketry regulations, and the re- ported changes show in a nutshell what the struggle with the Boers has taught. The new regulations abolish volley firing to a great ex- tent, provide a system of firing be- hind cover, and encourage individu- ally rather than consolidated ma- chine work. A new system of field firing has been adopted at Alder- shot. Targets are placed at the crest of a long hill, and a balloon advances to take the supposed posi- tion of an enemy. A peculiar part of the arrangement is that the ad- vance is the whole time subjected to shrapnel fire, which is simulated by the explosion of small, harmless bombs suspended over the heads of the dummy men. In the fort or laid at their feet. Dummy guns in the "enemy's" position are fired in the same way. All over the ground are covered pits for the use of umpires who, by means of mirrors, can watch the advance in all its move- ments.

A picturesque feature of the work in the Russian army is that a cer- tain number of selected men of good constitution and keen sight are trained in hunting animals, the ob- ject being to have specially trained men for difficult and dangerous du- ties of war.

MILITARY REMOUNTS

have been shown to be a factor on which success in war depends in large measure. Great Britain pur- chased 300,000 horses for the South African war; Germany has 130,000 horses in her army; France has 142,000, and Russia 175,000. As high as 500,000, it is stated, would be required to bring any one of the countries mentioned up to a war footing.

In Austria-Hungary all the horses purchased for the army are procured within the limits of the empire. There are nearly four million horses in the country, and in case of war all may be taken from their private owners and returned on the dawn of peace. Horses and officers are given a system of superior training by loosing a deer and following it in an exciting chase over all obstacles capable of negotiation in the course. All horses and mules for the French army are bought in open market.

killer on some of the old country streams that its use on many of them has been absolutely forbidden. This remarkable fly was not, as sometimes supposed, invented by the Queen, but by Dr. Hobbs. It was originally known as the Lady of the Lake, and this name was abandoned for its present one because of the success obtained with it by the

THEN PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

In fact, it may not properly be called an artificial fly at all, being intended as a vague imitation of a minnow, and it was originally in- tended to be cast and played minnow fashion just below the surface of the water. Its coarse, green hackles partly enclose a bright silvery body, glimpses of which are given to the fish by allowing the line to run with the current and then drawing it back up stream by short, sudden jerks, which open and close the hackles. In this country, where sal- mon are not taken in fresh water by minnows or other live bait as in the British Isles, this imitation is not so much affected by salmon fisher- men.

King Edward's daughter, the Duchess of Fife, is devoted to an- gling, and spends much of the time at the sport, accompanied by her daughters, while the Duke is away deer stalking.

Fishing is the favorite amusement, too, of the little sons of the Prince of Wales, and they were recently quite proud of their ability to send a brace of trout of their own killing to the King and another brace to their own parents.

DANGER FROM PETS.

They Are Very Often the Victim of Tuberculosis.

In families where household pets of various kinds are allowed to be the daily companions of small chil- dren, parents should take the great- est care to see that these pets are always in perfect health and kept clean.

We know now that many of the small animals and birds most fre- quently chosen as pets are very like- ly to fall victims to various dis- eases, especially tuberculosis and diphtheria. It is natural for birds and animals to live in the open air, and confinement is probably the cause of their great proneness to consumption. It is certain that very few city dogs get nearly en- ough exercise, and therefore it is not surprising that they are gener- ally troubled with indigestion and foul breath.

Cats, even oftener than dogs, are victims of tuberculosis. This dis- ease is extremely vague in its earlier symptoms, and often slow. It does not require much thought to see how dangerous it must be for young children to romp with and caress a consumptive pet. The sight of a tiny child seated on the floor and playing with a constantly sneezing kitten of doubtful physique, is a shocking sight, but one which may be witnessed only too often.

It is now generally conceded that canaries and parrots are a great source of danger in this regard. They are birds used to the free air in a warm climate, and it is little to be wondered at that they should de- velop disease when they are caged in steam-heated rooms in a northern clime.

Parasites also constitute a great danger, especially from cats. It is believed by physicians that many cases of ringworm in children may be traced to the cat. Although dog fleas seldom leave their habitation for human beings, as they are for- tunately a distinct species, still, this is by no means an invariable rule.

Where the pet habit is ingrained, and cannot be overcome—indeed, it is not wise wholly to deny children

PIPES DELIGHTED BOERS

FORMED MAIN ATTRACTION AFTER THE SURRENDER.

Kitchener's Officers Give Details Attending the Laying Down of Arms.

The story of how the Boers sur- rendered is told in the reports of the officers to whom Lord Kitchener en- trusted the duty of superintending the laying down of arms. All the reports agree as to the satisfaction shown by the Boers at the conclu- sion of peace. "If they did not dis- play enthusiasm," says General Bruce Hamilton, speaking of the Eastern Transvaal, "they certainly appeared quite ready to lay down their arms and to accept the terms arranged by their leaders."

They seem to have been agreeably surprised at the thoughtful arrange- ments made for their comfort. In some cases a hot meal was cooked for them, while in the Orange River Colony each man received a tot of rum in which to drink the King's health.

There was no feeling of hostility towards "Tommy Atkins," and one general mentions that the burghers lost no time in joining in a camp concert. They reserve their chief admiration, however, for the High- landers, whose pipes, General Wal- ter Kitchener reports, afforded "evi- dent pleasure."

Some remarkable scenes attended the surrenders in the Orange Col- ony: "The road into Winburg after the surrender looked much like one leading from a big race meeting. Burghers galloped along, shouting and laughing, and challenging any officer from the general down to race with them, while every sort of con- veyance rolled at its top speed along the bumpy veldt road; riders and drivers all heading for the concentra- tion camp, delighted that the surrender was over."

A TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

The appearance of the comman- does, varies according to the amount of attention they had recently re- ceived from the British columns. While some were clean, "fit," and well-fed, others were ragged, hun- gry, and unkempt. One man had a springbok skin sewn round him for a coat. But a large number were "tough, hardy, weather-beaten men in the prime of life."

The majority of the burghers evi- dently had small sums of money hidden, says General Elliott. After a commando had been in a town for a few days a transformation scene occurred, white collars and respect- able clothes and hats replacing dirty, war-worn garments.

To General W. Kitchener in the Western Transvaal, the officers ap- peared to be divisible into two classes. A few were grey-bearded, tall, typical, "old" Boers, keen- eyed, and shrewd of feature. These were extremely cordial, and seemed genuinely satisfied with the peace. The majority of the officers were younger men of a more foreign or European type. They wore "goa- tee" beards, and had a generally alert, soldier-like appearance.

The Boers will be easy to man- age by people whom they know and un- derstand. General Bruce Hamilton states, and he recommends that for a time the services of some of the Boer field-cornets should be retained so as to avoid friction. In the Western Transvaal, however, the burghers begged that they might not be put under the magistracy of a Boer who had fought against them.

WHEN WOMEN ARE BRAVE.

A Dentist Says They Have More Nerve Than Men.

women.
NOBLE COMPLIMENT.
 hard to leave this wild re-
 with its mountains of piled-up
 its miles of thorny bush, and
 of deadly plain, its rivers
 only with sand, its savage
 and strange birds and
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 s not a man in the army who
 t appreciate the fineness of
 pliment and acknowledge its
 As for skill on the field, Bey-
 ks French as the most suc-
 our men; but it was Kitch-
 blockhouses that ended the
 or they made ploughing im-
 2.

V MATCH IN SWEDEN.
**ventors Say It Is Less Poi-
 us Than Any Other Match.**

Swedish Government a year
 exhibited the use of phosphor-
 utes throughout the king-
 The prohibition has stimu-
 nventors to produce matches
 e decided to be of less injuri-
 ality, and several new kinds
 cently appeared in the Swed-
 rket. The latest match looks
 well known potash and pur-
 natches, which, however, by
 of the fact that they con-
 siousorous, came under the
 rohibition as the old and ef-
 lucifer match. The invent-
 are that there is nothing dis-
 e about the new match, and
 point of the healthfulness of
 it is to be preferred even to
 ty match. It also possesses
 erty which the potash match
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 d by the combination of sul-
 and amorphous phosphorus,
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 tches most commonly in use.

FUSING TO THE COURT.
 trial before an Irish justice
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 it are you doing?" asked the
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A CHEAP PLEASURE.
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 assured for a suit."
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 out what price, sir?"
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 ce."
 ionable Tailor (as before)—
 generally require a deposit
 unknown parties."
 y Individual (calmly)—"I do
 sh you to make the suit. It
 en so long since I enjoyed this
 nce that I simply wish to get
 ed."

footing.
 In Austria-Hungary all the horses
 purchased for the army are procured
 within the limits of the empire.
 There are nearly four million horses
 in the country, and in case of war
 all may be taken from their private
 owners and returned on the dawn of
 peace. Horses and officers are given
 a system of superior training by
 loosing a deer and following it in
 an exciting chase over all obstacles
 capable of negotiation in the course.
 All horses and mules for the French
 army are bought in open market.

NG EDWARD KINO ANGLER
**ACCOUNT OF HIS POOR ANG-
 LING IN CANADA.**

**He Has a Reputation of a Suc-
 cessful Hunter of Large
 Game.**

Among the mass of anecdotal
 matter recalled by the coronation of
 King Edward VII., Canadian sports-
 men are interesting themselves in
 reminiscences of the lack of skill as
 an angler displayed by the King
 when, in the course of his progress
 through the Dominion in 1860 as
 Prince of Wales, he visited some of
 the best fishing waters of Canada.
 The late Senator Price took the
 Prince on a trip up the Saguenay to
 the Ste. Marguerite River, the pre-
 sent preserve of the Ste. Marguerite
 Salmon Club, and then, as now,
 noted for the abundance of its sal-
 mon and trout. A few small trout
 were, however, all that the whole
 party could boast of. Mr. Price
 hooked a large salmon for the Prince
 and gave it to him to land, but his
 attempt was not successful. The
 Prince had not had sufficient
 practice in salmon fishing to enable him
 to kill a large fish.
 The official historian of the tour
 notes that "it was not for the want
 of advice; there was plenty of that.
 Every one called out what to do, as
 a matter of course, every one suggest-
 ed a different mode from everybody
 else, so that his Highness was be-
 wildered, and the salmon proved the
TRUTH OF THE OLD PROVERB,
 that in a multitude of counsellors
 there is safety;" and, breaking the
 line, got clear away."

King Edward has occasionally
 angled for coarse fish in Scotland,
 but has never made any reputation
 as an angler, though it was recently
 stated on the authority of Lord
 Knollys that upon one occasion he
 really did kill a twenty-one pound
 salmon in the Tweed. He has a
 reputation as a successful hunter,
 especially large game, but he is al-
 most the only member of the British
 royal family who is not also an en-
 thusiastic and fortunate angler.

Canadian fishermen can testify
 from personal observation on the
 Restigouche and Cascapedia rivers
 to the clever angling of the present
 Prince of Wales and of his aunt, the
 Princess Louise, Marchioness of
 Lorne, now Duchess of Argyll, the
 favorite sister of the King. The
 cottage built for her on the banks of
 the Cascapedia is still standing and
 the pool in which she killed her larg-
 est salmon still bears her name.

It was while visiting her in Can-
 ada that the present Prince of Wales
 and his late brother, the Duke of
 Clarence, proved to Canadian ang-
 lers their skill with the fly and rod.
 The Prince of Wales has indeed been
 called the angler-in-chief of the royal
 family and both in dexterity and
 luck he recalls his late uncle, the
 Duke of Edinburgh.

Queen Alexandra is well known as
 a keen disciple of Izaak Walton and
 often fishes for salmon in Scotland
 with her daughter, the Princess Vic-
 toria. The Alexandra fly, which has
 been called after her, is so deadly a

source of danger in this regard. They
 are birds used to the free air in a
 warm climate, and it is little to be
 wondered at that they should de-
 velop disease when they are caged in
 steam-heated rooms in a northern
 climate.

Parasites also constitute a great
 danger, especially from cats. It is
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 fleas seldom leave their habitation
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 tunately a distinct species, still, this
 is by no means an invariable rule.

Where the pet habit is ingrained,
 and cannot be overcome—indeed, it
 is not wise wholly to deny children
 their pets—very careful watch should
 be kept by the elders of the family
 for the first slight symptoms of in-
 disposition, and when these occur
 the pet should be placed in the care
 of an animal or bird doctor for
 treatment.—Youth's Companion.

STRANGE SIEGE.

**A Brave British Captain at Mar-
 tinique.**

The ill-fated island of Martinique
 was for two short periods an En-
 glish possession. The first time was
 during the Seven Years' War, at
 the close of which, in 1763, England
 ceded Martinique to France. The
 other period was during the Na-
 poleonic wars. This period was
 marked by one of the strangest
 sieges in history.

Diamond Rock is a crag, shaped
 like a ninepin, with the point a lit-
 tle broken at the summit. It is
 some distance from the shore and
 almost inaccessible. Captain Mor-
 ris, in command of an English frigate,
 harassed the French trading
 vessels engaged in commerce with
 the island, until finally he was over-
 come by numbers and abandoned his
 ship. But he did not give up the
 fight. He hoisted a thirty-two-
 pound gun from the topsail yard-
 arm of his vessel, and mounted it on
 the perilous fortress, Diamond Rock.

From this point of vantage he con-
 tinued his attacks on French mer-
 chantmen. In the picturesque words
 of Henry Nelson Coleridge, the
 poet's nephew, who made a tour of
 the West Indies in the early part of
 the century, the French swore to
 carbonado the cursed Englishman
 with his pop-gun; but he held his
 own like a good fellow and true,
 and the fleet fired on him as ineffect-
 ually as if they were cannonading
 the side of a mountain.

It was impossible to storm the
 apex of a cone with twenty bold
 men upon it, so the French turned
 the siege into a blockade, and pro-
 ceeded to starve the Englishman
 out. Now the captain, like the rest
 of his countrymen, could bear any-
 thing better than short food. So
 Captain Morris surrendered his
 "fort" and the thirty-two pounder.
 A hole was still visible in the mid-
 dle of the century where the En-
 glishman used to sleep, and for a
 long time there remained the stump
 of a flagpole, which no one took the
 trouble to scale the rock to pull
 down.

GOATS' HAIR FOR DOLLS.

The hair on the head of most of
 the hundreds of thousands of dolls
 exhibited in shop windows is made
 from the hair of the Angora goat.
 This product is controlled by an
 English syndicate, and is valued at
 \$400,000 a year. After the hair is
 prepared it is sent to Munich and
 made into wigs by girls.

"Mr. Hardup must have used a
 great deal of flattery to win the
 heiress." "No," he simply told her
 the truth." "Indeed?" "Yes," he
 said he couldn't live without her."

alert, soldier-like appearance.
 The Boers will be easy to manage
 by people whom they know and un-
 derstand. General Bruce Hamilton
 states, and he recommends that for
 a time the services of some of the
 Boer field-cornets should be retained
 so as to avoid friction. In the
 Western Transvaal, however, the
 burghers begged that they might not
 be put under the magistracy of a
 Boer who had fought against them.

WHEN WOMEN ARE BRAVE.

**A Dentist Says They Have More
 Nerve Than Men.**

A dentist has observed the dis-
 tinctive character of men and wo-
 men who occupy his chair from day
 to day, and has gathered some in-
 teresting facts. He says:

"The actions of a man in my
 chair are as different from those of
 a woman as day is from night. In
 the first place, a woman will pre-
 sent herself at the appointed time,
 trembling perceptibly, but determin-
 ed to see it through, no matter how
 great the pain may be. She gets
 into the chair, settles back against
 the head-rest, and, though she may
 flinch when the nerves are aggravat-
 ed, she will not utter one word of
 complaint.

"A man comes in maintaining a
 blustering, bravado attitude, and
 gets into the chair with so much
 apparent resignation and determina-
 tion that if you never had seen a
 man in a dentist's surgery before
 you would declare he was woman's
 superior in point of bravery at ev-
 ery point. But just wait. The mi-
 nute you begin to hurt him you hear
 something.

"The woman will go through the
 first operation, and when told to
 come back the following day will
 agree to do so. What is more, she
 will keep her word. But a man will
 go away gnashing his teeth, and the
 chances are you won't see him again
 for a week. You have to use all
 sorts of means to get him back. The
 fact of the matter is he hasn't the
 courage to undergo a repetition of
 the pain to which he has been sub-
 jected.

"In justice to the men, it must be
 said that, in case of sudden shock,
 they have more nerve than women.
 This is evident in the pulling of a
 tooth. A man stands this ordeal
 better than a woman; but when en-
 durance enters into the operation he
 is not her equal in point of nerve in
 any respect."

AN ANCIENT BIBLE.

In the Cottonian Library in Eng-
 land is an old manuscript copy of a
 part of the Bible in Latin. The
 London Chronicle says it was used
 at the coronations of English sov-
 ereigns three hundred years before
 the "Stone of destiny" was brought
 from Scone to Westminster by Ed-
 ward I. If this be true, the use of
 this Bible for the purpose dates back
 to the year 1000. It is a quarto of
 two hundred and seventeen leaves,
 containing the four Gospels, and
 seems from the style of the writing
 and illuminations, which are very
 beautiful, to have been made about
 the end of the ninth century. It
 narrowly escaped destruction in the
 fire at Ashburnham House in 1731,
 of which it bears evidence in its
 crumpled leaves and singed margins.
 There is some evidence that the
 son of Edward the Elder, Athelstan
 the Glorious, who was King of the
 West Saxons from 925 to 940, owned
 this Bible and gave it to the
 Church of Dover.

"Pa," said little Willie, "is there
 any such thing as being rocked in
 the cradle of the deep?" "Certain-
 ly, son," replied pa. "There's got
 to be something to stop the squalls
 at sea!"



As The Weather Gets Warmer

What a multitude of wants and must-haves crop up.

Your underwear and your linen suddenly becomes unsuitable, and you discover that your neckwear and your gloves are not much better than none at all.

It takes quite a bit of money to buy a summer outfit of all these things, but if you come here you'll find that you can fit yourself out for what you expected to pay for the "must-haves" alone.

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Men and Boys' Furnishings.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock
of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is

Never So Many

We never sold so many

Dress Suit Cases

before. We keep a splendid variety, and prices are right. THAT'S IT.

If you want a TRUNK or TELESCOPE, Look us up.

Bargain Tables

are still interesting and money savers.

J. J. HAINES,

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Barley Meal and horse feed for sale at Close's Mills.

The Pan-American circus exhibits at Tweed to day (Friday.)

Stacey & Jamieson are improving the appearance of their shop on Dundas Street by a fresh coat of paint.

J. F. Smith advertisement of page one is full of interesting reading. It always pays to read his advertisement.

Dr. Leonard's property, corner West and Mill streets, is being put in order for Mrs. Browett's private school and art studio, which opens September 1st.

Until after the season's threshing commences I will remain at home on Tuesday Saturday forenoons to grind all grists on hand. JAS. A. CLOSE

The model school will open on Tuesday, 2nd September. Applications to be sent to the head master or inspector. Candidates must be at least 18 years of age.

Mr. Henry R. Spencer left on our table on Thursday a sample of a potato stalk 5 feet 6 inches high, grown in coal ashes. This shows the benefit of coal ashes as a fertilizer.

The most cooling drink of the season is

Chocolate Boquet
AT GARRATT'S.

Mr. Jas. A. Willis, the new proprietor of the Plaza Barber Shop, solicits your patronage. The shop is thoroughly equipped and only first-class workmen are employed. Bath Room in connection, hot or cold water.

We have on hand a large variety of ladies' watches, in gunmetal and silver, gold filled and gold. Beautiful designs. Prices from \$3.00 upwards.

F. CHINNECK'S, Jewelry Store.

Two of the largest excursions of the season left Napanee docks on Friday last. The Robin and Selby Sunday school excursion, per Str. Aletha, took out a large crowd, while the usual Friday excursion was also largely attended.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West.	12.05 a.m.	Going East.	*1.25 a.m.
"	3.33 a.m.	"	2.18 a.m.
"	10.29 a.m.	"	7.43 a.m.
"	*1.17 p.m.	"	12.17 p.m. noon
"	4.58 p.m.	"	12.55 p.m. noon
"	7.32 p.m.		

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-1y

Music Class.

Mrs. W. R. Gordanier will open her class the first of September.

Girl Wanted.

A good smart girl wanted to learn the printing business. Apply at the office of this paper.

Violin Class.

Miss Sidna H. Browne, of Belleville, a late pupil of Miss Archer, of Toronto, will open a class in violin in Napanee after Sept. 1st. Those interested may address, Miss Sidna Browne, box 904, Belleville.

Lost.

A sum of money, between Enterprise and my residence. A reward of \$50.00 will be given to the person returning it to me.

PATRICK DONOHUE,
Lot 46, 6th Con. Camden.

Pocket Book Lost.

Lost, on Monday morning last, between Boyle's shop, in Napanee, and Morven, a pocket book containing a sum of money and some documents. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to the office of this paper or to the owner. 36ap

Broom Sale.

Two Brooms for 25 cents, no more than two lots to any one person, as this is less than regular wholesale price. Having purchased the entire stock of brooms, wood pails, tubs, washboards from retiring merchant these goods will be sold at great bargains until all sold. BOYLE & SON.

Dyspepsia Cured.

To certify this fact we can refer you to many persons in our immediate vicinity. ANDERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is the remedy. Prepared at The Medical Hall. FRED L. HOOPER.

Fall Fair Dates.

Napanee—September 16th and 17th.
Kingston—August 25th to 29th.
Toronto—September 1st to 13th.
Ottawa—August 22nd to 30th.
Harrow—September 4th and 5th.
Tarnworth—September 12th and 13th.
Picton—September 24th and 25th.

Decoration Day.

Sunday next is the date fixed by the Oddfellows when they will decorate the graves of their deceased brethren. A large number of flowers will be necessary and anyone having flowers to contribute will receive the thanks of every Oddfellow. The beautiful rooms of Argyle lodge will be open Saturday, all day, and the public generally is invited to pay a visit.

With the Yachtmen.

A meeting of the Napanee Yacht Club was held in Mr. Getty's club house on Tuesday evening last. The result of the race on Civic Holiday was discussed and the positions of the yachts confirmed, with the exception of Frank Maracle's yacht, Arrow, which was given second place, in consequence of being fouled by Mr. J. R. Dafoe's yacht, Mistake. The next race of the series will take place on Monday afternoon next at 1 p.m. The course will be a straight run up the bay two miles and return. The yachts will go around the course twice and the skiffs once.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Bicycle Races.

The third event of the series of road

At Wallace's Drug Store

The Genuine Vaseline

in all forms—made by

The Chesebrough Co.
of New York

PUT UP IN

5, 10, 15c. BOTTLE

Carbolic Vaseline in 10c. tubes.
Camphorated Vaseline in 10c. tubes.
Pure Vaseline in 10c. tubes.
Camphor Vaseline in 10c. tubes.
Vaseline Pomade in 15c. bottles.
Vaseline Soap—Scented.
Vaseline in Bulk for Household
Veterinary and Lubricating purposes

CRABAPPLE SOA

—5 Cents a Cake,

The Best Value on the
Canadian Market

THOMAS B. WALLACE

The Prescription Druggist.

At the Red Cross Drug Store

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

The Hot Weather

will make you thirsty. Drop into Restaurant and take a glass of ice or soda water. It will cool you.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP

All the latest conveniences
Everything new and up-to-date
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F.S. SCOTT, Prop.

Big Catch.

Fishing tackle, Shakespeare redds, baits, guns, combination spoons, bait, phantoms, all the new and best. Jointed rods from 10 cts. up to \$8.00. BOYLE & SON.

Briar Pipes—5c. to 25

At The Plaza will be found assortment of briar pipes. These usually sold for 25 cents, but you can pick of the lot at prices ranging from 5c. to 25c.

JAS. WILLIAMS,
Plaza Barber

Dates to be Noted.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg, eyesight ap of Montreal, who has had New York experience and fifteen years of steady practice, will visit Napanee, at Huffmans store, August 18th to 30th; at Kingstons, August 18th to 30th; at Prince Montreals, Aug. 21st, 22nd, 23rd is provided with a dark room, to fit glasses. His prices are low for glasses and for examination. Difficult cases he makes a specialty. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Read advertisement.

Broke His Arm.

The many friends of Mr. Stanley will be grieved to learn of an unfortunate accident which befell him on Monday noon about 5.30 p.m. While he was riding a horse another one crowded against it, causing it to fall on his side, breaking the large bone just at hand, besides bruising it otherwise. Simpson reduced the fracture. This is a painful one and it will be some time before he will be able to work again. He has the sympathy of his many friends.

Yacht Lost At Sea

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest

Buffalo Fuch - Fruitine - Ginger - Pan American and Orangeade.

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

THE POET'S PLACE.

Geo. W. Goodwin, Picton, Ont.

The Normans, Danes and Celtic Druids
To make great care,
And where great ones were assembled,
The poet, too, was there.

He was welcomed to the royal feast
Within the ancestral hall;
He filled the seat of honored guest,
Beloved by one and all.

In knightlyhood he was highly prized
For virtues that endure;
His presence spoke them civilized,
His absence showed them boor—

His intellectual stature fired
To lift up lowly man
To heights to which he had ne'er aspired
Till poet lore began.

The poet filled the foremost place,
In council and at feast;
He ranked with bard and prophet—
Was friend of king and priest.

From earliest times his presence
Was signal for good fare,
And kings, we're told, poured out their
gold
In presents rich and rare.

Mankind has ever been the same,
As history oft has told—
In France, in Germany and Spain,
And Northern nations cold.

Just mark it down, as emphasized,
Whether amongst the rich or poor—
Where'er the poet is not prized,
There, culture stamps them boor.

Henry Dangle's old stand on Dundas Street, is being repaired and put in shape for a new tenant.

Garratt's new bake shop is fast nearing completion. The oven is of the most up-to-date pattern and when completed will make a first-class shop.

The Eastern Methodist Sunday school excursion to Glen Island, Glenora and Picton on Thursday was well patronized. The Str. Aletha had her full complement of passengers, and all report an enjoyable outing.

Save your eyes by consulting Dr. Mecklenburg, the optical expert, about them. His methods are by far the best, for he is using the Shadara test (Retinoscopy) whereby he can see the defect in the eyes as it really is. No guess work; no mistakes. At Huffman's drug store Napanee, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 28th to 30th, 1902.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

the Plaza Barber Shop, solicits your patronage. The shop is thoroughly equipped and only first-class workmen are employed. Bath Room in connection, hot or cold water.

We have on hand a large variety of ladies' watches, in gunmetal and silver, gold filled and gold. Beautiful designs. Prices from \$3.00 upwards.

F. CHINNECK'S, Jewelry Store.

Two of the largest excursions of the season left Napanee docks on Friday last. The Roblin and Selby Sunday school excursion, per Str. Aletha, took out a large crowd, while the usual Friday excursion was also largely attended.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

A private school for children from four years of age and up, conducted on kindergarten principles, in connection with the art and music studio, will be opened by Mrs. Browett on 1st September. A desirable bright location has been secured corner Mill and West streets.

No Express Next Week

Toronto, Aug. 18.—On Thursday, Messrs. Bristol and Cawthra will move before Judge Osler, that the petition against the return of T. G. Carscallen, M. P. P. for Lennox, be set aside, Mr. Carscallen, a Conservative, has a majority of three. The grounds of the application were not disclosed to-day.

Sure Cure for Sea Sickness, Nausea. Maladies of this type yield instantly to Polson's Nervine, and if you suffer periodically from these complaints, just keep Nervine at hand. A few drops in sweetened water gives instant relief, and in the course of half an hour the cure is complete. A large 25c. bottle of Nervine in the house will save doctor bills, and a vast amount of suffering every year.

Wednesday morning Chief Rankin arrested a blind beggar, named Geo. Powell, who was on Dundas begging. He said he had come from Kincardine county, and had saved nearly \$700 from his begging since 1900. He had about \$45 in his pockets when arrested. The magistrate assessed him \$5 for begging without a certificate.

M. Mecklenberg, eye specialist, appeared before Magistrate Daly on Tuesday on a charge of illegally using the word "Doctor." The information was laid by Detective Rose, of Toronto, who was looking after the interest of the Medical Association. A number of witnesses were examined, but the charge was not proven, and the case was dismissed with costs. G. F. Rutlan appeared for the defendant.

Mrs. (Capt.) Twining, formerly Miss Louise Daly, of Napanee, sang at a grand concert under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy of India and Lady Curzon, given at Simla, in honor of the coronation. In commenting upon Mrs. Twining's performance the Allahabad Pioneer: "Mrs. Twining's song was a very difficult one, and was finely sung. On being recalled she gave Frances Allisen's 'Song of Thanksgiving,' which suited her method perfectly." Mrs. Twining is a native of Napanee, and is a sister of Dr. Daly, Princess street Kingston.

They are Coming.

The peaches and plums are arriving at Fitzpatrick's direct from the fruit farms, Niagara district. The stock is always fresh, choice and select, and the prices are the lowest of the lowest.

FITZPATRICK'S Grocery
Dundas Street.

New Note Papers.

Holland Linen paper and envelopes in light grey. French Organdie paper and envelopes in newest shade of grey and white. Cairn Vellum in blue and purple. Regal Papeteries in white, pink and blue. Pollard's Bookstore.

For comfortable, correctly fitted glasses come to us. We take the utmost pains to give perfect satisfaction and have a thoroughly equipped optical department, as well as years of experience. Dr. Mecklenburg, eye specialist in charge. Huffman's drug store, Dundas st.

Arrow, which was given second place, in consequence of being fouled by Mr. J. R. Dafe's yacht, Mistake. The next race of the series will take place on Monday afternoon next at 1 p.m. The course will be a straight run up the bay two miles and return. The yachts will go around the course twice and the skiffs once.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Bicycle Races.

The third event of the series of road races occurred Friday evening as per schedule. Considerable interest is taken in these races and a lot of speculation is going on as to the probable winner. The best time so far was made by Will Hunter, who covered the distance in 19 minutes and 5 seconds. Following is the order in which they crossed the tape and their time:

Started. Finished.

Wagar	7:29.00	7:48.20
Hunter	7:29.20	7:48.25
Madden	7:29.40	7:48.50
Storms	7:29.00	7:49.10
Lowry	7:29.00	accident

The committee purpose changing the manner of awarding the points. Instead of the winner receiving the largest number of points he will receive the least, that is, the first rider crossing the tape will receive one point, the second 2 points, etc. The following is the standing of the riders:

	Points
Madden—1-3-3	7
Wagar—7-1-1	9
Storms—3-4-4	11
Hunter—4-6-2	12
Lowry—7-7-5	19

Next race at the same hour.

Chocolates are always acceptable. They are especially so if you buy them where they keep the largest and freshest stock.

Rikley's Restaurant.

Special Prizes.

The following is a list of the special prizes contributed by the merchants of Napanee to the Lennox Agricultural Society:

John Carson—Raw-hide whip, value \$2.00, for the best single turnout, driven by lady.

F. W. Hart—Piano Stool, for the best pair dressed ducks, to be given to the donor.
Boyle & Son—20 rods of Ellwood's Wire Fence, 50 inches high, value \$10.00, for best pair general purpose horses; once around the ring and twice out of three times.

Thos. S. Mington—50c. for best bushel of Timothy Seed; \$1.00 for best bushel Alsike Clover, growth of 1902. (Self judge.)

Madole & Wilson—One pair of Horse Blankets, value \$4.00, for best walking team, twice around the ring.

A. E. Paul—Fancy Japanese Biscuit Bowl, for best dozen home-made buns, to become property of donor.

Thomas B. Wallace—\$2.00, for best bushel potatoes, potatoes to become property of donor.

F. L. Hooper—Lamp, for best two loaves home-made bread.

C. A. Graham—\$4.00 value in furs, for best sofa pillow.

J. J. Haines—Best six pounds butter in prints. Butter to become the property of donor. One pair Ladies' \$3.00 Empress boots. To be marked Haine's special.

J. F. Smith—One Lawry's best L. & S. hams, for best five pounds butter. To be marked Smith's special.

J. L. Boyce—\$12.00 for foals by Von Sirius, divided as follows: Best foal 1902—1st \$3, 2d \$2. Best foal 1801—1st \$3, 2d \$2. Best foal 1900—1st prize \$2.

G. H. Williams—\$10.00, for best foal of 1902, by Lewie O'Thrieve—1st \$5, 2d \$3, 3d \$2.

F. D. Myler—\$10.00 for the best sucking colt from Patchen Wilkes, jr., 1st \$5, 2d \$3, 3d \$2.

Potter & Blanchard—\$10.00 for Book-maker foals, 1902: 1st \$4, 2d \$3, 3d \$2, 4th \$1.

Ask for a David Harum it is most delicious, and the latest one
AT GARRATT'S.

Broke His Arm.

The many friends of Mr. Stanle will be grieved to learn of an accident which befell him on Monday about 5.30 p.m. While he was riding a horse another one crow against it, causing it to fall on the struggle the horse stepped on Stanle's arm, breaking the large bone just above the hand, besides bruising it. Simpson reduced the fracture. It is a painful one and it will be so before he will be able to work again. He has the sympathy of his many friends.

Yacht Upset At Stella.

A sailing yacht containing Lockett, Miss Edna Lockett, Cousins, Kingston, and Mr. F. Napanee, upset off Stella la Mr. Cousins was skipper, but the cleverer manœuvring, and it over with the happy party. Miss who can swim, was not inconvenienced by climbing with her dripping clothes on the top of the upturned boat, as patiently for the rescuing continued came, Garnet Lockett and Mr. of Napanee, propelling a row-boat friends at sea. After a snapshot photo was taken a bee-line was made for Whig.

Cool and Delicious— Rikley's St.

Massassaga Park Sold.

Mr. James Wheeler, of London who is now in Belleville, has purchased Massassaga Park from Mr. Henr. The purchase price was \$5.00. Wheeler will make it one of the pleasure resorts on the continent. erect a magnificent modern hotel, build a number of cottages, he will have the mineral water analyzed, erect modern bath houses, where baths can be had by those who desire there are 160 acres of land which the park and will be used as Mr. Wheeler has a number of fine England, which he will bring out breeding purposes, Belleville Ont.

Napanee Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on Friday August 15th, 1716 cheese were 1361 white and 355 colored.

	NO. WHITE	
Napanee	1	100
Centerville	3	80
Croydon	4	..
Phippen No 2	5	90
Kingsford	6	56
Deseronto	7	..
Union	8	80
Clairview	9	..
Metzler	10	..
Odesa	11	..
Excelsior	12	..
Sillsville	13	65
Enterprise	14	150
Whitman Creek	15	85
Tamworth	16	75
Forest Mills	17	120
Shedfield	18	60
Moscow	19	..
Bell Rock	20	..
Selby	21	180
Phippen No. 1	22	..
Camden East	23	..
Petworth	24	..
Newburgh	25	140
Marlbank	26	90
Empey	27	..

Alexander secured Nos. 1, 7, & 9c.; Thompson secured Nos. 3, 5 at 9c.; McKinnon secured Nos. 21, 22 at 9c.; Cleall secured Nos. 21, 22 at 9c. Cooke bid 9 1/16c. for Nos. 9, 23, 4, no sales! Bissell bid 9 1/2c. 6, 17, 18, 26, 16, no sales.

Our Prescription Department.

The medicines dispensed by us are of the best quality, producing that gratifying alike to physicians and patients. We are careful and thorough in our work—none but graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy employed in this department—prices are as low as the superior quality of our drugs will permit. Try us on your next prescription. F. L. HOO
Medical Hall, N

t Wallace's Drug Store
The Genuine
Vaseline
all forms—made by
The Chesebrough Co.
of New York.

PUT UP IN
5, 10, 15c. BOTTLES.

Colic Vaseline in 10c. tubes.
Nephrotic Vaseline in 10c. tubes.
E Vaseline in 10c. tubes.
Vaseline in 10c. tubes.
Vaseline Pomade in 15c. bottles.
Vaseline Soap—Scented.
Vaseline in Bulk for Household,
Criminary and Lubricating purposes.

RABAPPLE SOAP
5 Cents a Cake,

Best Value on the
Canadian Market.

THOMAS B. WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggist.
the Red Cross **DRUG STORE**

nd Barber Shop.
date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORN, Prop. 14-4f

ot Weather
ke you thirsty. Drop into Rikley's
ant and take a glass of ice cream
water. It will cool you.

RAL BARBER SHOP.
ie latest conveniences,
hing new and up-to-date,
enced workmen.
ne a call.
F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

ch.
g tackle, Shakespere revolution
june, combination spoons, shell
antoms, all the new and best bait.
rods from 10 cts. up to \$8.00 at
BOYLE & SON.

• Pipes—5c. to 25c.
he Plaza will be found a choice
ent of briar pipes. These pipes
sold for 25 cents, but you can have
k of the lot at prices ranging from
c.
JAS. WILLIS,
Plaza Barber Shop.

o be Noted.
Mecklenburg, eyesight specialist,
el, who has had New York ex-
and fifteen years of steady prac-
visit Napanee, at Hoffman's drug
August 18th to 30th; Kingston, Mo-
drug store, corner Princes and
1st, Aug. 21st, 22nd, 23rd. He
led with a dark room to scien-
fit glases. His prices are very
glases and for examinations.
cases he makes a specialty of, and
ion is guaranteed. Read his ad-
ent.

its Arm.
any friends of Mr. Stanley Wales
rieved to learn of an unfortunate
which befell him on Monday after-
out 5.30 p.m. While he was shoe-
horse another one crowded over
t, causing it to fall on him. In
le the horse stepped on his right
aking the large bone just above the
sides bruising it otherwise. Dr.
reduced the fracture. The injury
ful one and it will be some time
will be able to work again. Stan-
ympathy of his many friends.

FOUND DEAD IN BED

W. COFFEY, OF KINGSTON
ASPHYXIATED BY GAS.

UNDOUBTEDLY A SUICIDE—LEFT
NOTE TO HIS WIFE BIDDING
HER GOOD-BYE.

W. Coffey, of Kingston, a man about
sixty-five or seventy years of age, was
found dead in his room in the Paisley
House on Tuesday afternoon. It is clearly
a case of suicide as there was no occasion
to use the gas, there being an electric light
in the room which had been going all night.
The man is a traveller but it is not as yet
known what firm he represented. In five
or six places in a book and on the inside of
a Salvation Army War Cry he wrote "121
Stuart street, Kingston, is my home,"
which showed that he had premeditated
the rash act. When found he was lying on
his side in bed with his arms folded and
partly dressed. Deceased came to the
Paisley House last Friday and went away
but came back Saturday and had been
there since. He had no baggage or grip,
only a bottle with something in it. He
had been dead a long time when found, as
he was quite stiff, and the left side of his
face had turned black. He was last seen
by Mr. Pratt, the proprietor of the hotel,
after supper Monday night, when he
seemed to be going to his room.

It was about 8 p.m. when a waiter re-
marked to the proprietor that the gentle-
man occupying room 20 on the second flat
had not appeared for either breakfast or
dinner. Immediately an investigation was
made when it was found that the occupant
was cold in death. A short note was found
in his pocket, addressed to his wife, bidding
her good-bye and expressing a wish to
meet her in heaven. Mayor Ruttan and
Coroner Huffman were called in and the
last named, upon investigating the case,
decided not to hold an inquest. Mayor
Ruttan telephoned the Chief of Police,
Kingston, and the body was removed to
undertaker Carscallen's to await the
arrival of relatives from Kingston.
Nothing is known here of the dead man's
motive for such a rash act.

His two sons arrived on the 7.22 train,
and the remains were taken to Kingston
Wednesday morning.

(From the Kingston Whig.)

The deceased was well known in King-
ston, having resided here almost all his
life. He was for over twenty years em-
ployed as stoker in the Kingston peniten-
tiary, but was superannuated about three
years ago, to make way for a younger man.
He was a steady, upright man, a good
citizen and a trusty friend. He was not
known to have any trouble that would lead
him to commit such a rash act and it can
hardly be credited that he would delib-
erately suicide if clothed in his right senses.

Shortly after leaving the penitentiary he
made a trip to British Columbia, but did
not remain away any length of time; he
had since told his friends that he lost a lot
of money by reason of that trip. Whether
or not this preyed on his mind, unsettling
his reason, is not known. He was a man
of few words and only to a few friends did
he ever converse on personal affairs. He
held the respect of all citizens who had the
pleasure of his acquaintance, and his un-
timely death is deeply regretted. He was
industriously inclined and was always em-
ployed. He canvassed the city repeatedly
selling useful household novelties, and
seemed to be doing a fairly thriving
business.

The deceased was born in County Down,
Ireland, about sixty-seven years ago, and
came to Canada when young. He married a
Miss Brown, who, with ten children,
survive. Mr. Coffey was an attendant at
Bethel Congregational church. The re-
mains arrived by the G.T.R. train at
9.40 o'clock, and were taken to the family
home on Stuart street.

THINK IT ACCIDENTAL.

The Kingston Whig of Thursday says:
The sons of the late Mr. Coffey, who went

2 1/2 TONS WEIGHT OF NEW GOODS

for fall, opened and placed in stock this week. Dress
Goods, Wrapperettes, Waistings, Ready-to-Wear Suits,
Skirts, Underskirts, Underwear, Ribbons.

The New Dress Goods.

We give you only New Goods to choose from. No
last year's to worry over. Its our way though.

The Weaves and Materials now most popular are
Etamines, Broadcloths, Venetians, Coverts, Homespins,
Cheviots, Zebelines, Barritz and Ottomans.

The leading colors—Blacks, Browns, Fawns, Blues,
Greens, Reds and Oxfords.

Prices range from 25c. for a good suiting, up to \$2.00,
and all the prices between. Extra good money's worth
at every price.

NEW WAISTINGS.

A very select range, nearly fifty varieties. Many only one waist to a
pattern. First choice is worth something. Make your selection early.

New Styles in Wrapperettes.

By special arrangement we have exclusive sale in this district of New
American designs in Wrapperetts. Better cloth, better patterns than last
year, 10c. and 12 1/2c.

New Suits and Skirts.

These must be seen to be properly appreciated. Representing as we
do the best manufacturers, we show exclusive styles and quote lowest prices.
Skirts, \$2.00 to \$7.50. Suits, \$9.50 to \$16.50. Any size required can be
had.

Black Underskirts—4 new numbers to begin the
pace with. \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50,
2.00. At each price the best value we ever held. **SEE THEM!**

Clearing Waists out at 40c, 50c 75c, and \$1.00. Worth from half
more to double the price asked.

NEW HATS FOR EARLY FALL

Dainty and becoming styles, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50. Call in and see them.

Another Lot Neck Ribbons.

Washing Taffetta Ribbons, 15c, 20c, 25c. All the best shades. New
silk belts just opened.

Butterick Patterns and Fashion Sheets for September, now in. Order
by mail. No charge for postage. Look around here all you like.—"NO
HURGING TO BUY."

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Hardy Dry Goods Co

Arm. friends of Mr. Stanley Wales
ed to learn of an unfortunate
ch befell him on Monday after-
3.30 p.m. While he was shoe-
e another one crowded over
using it to fall on him. In
the horse stepped on his right
the large bone just above the
as bruising it otherwise. Dr.
used the fracture. The injury
one and it will be some time
ll be able to work again. Stan-
pathy of his many friends.

At Stella.
yacht containing Warren
liss Edna Lockett, Edward
ington, and Mr. Bellhouse,
upset off Stella last week.
was skipper, but the wind did
manoeuvring, and it was all
a happy party. Miss Lockett,
rim, was not inconvenienced,
with her dripping comrades
t the upturned boat, and waited
t the rescuing contingent. It
Garnet Lockett and Mr. Irving,
propelling a row-boat to their
a. After a snapshot photograph
a bee-line was made for shore.

Delicious—
Rikley's Sunday.s

a Park Sold.
es Wheeler, of London, Eng.,
in Belleville, has purchased
Park from Mr. Henry Corby.
ase price was \$5,000. Mr.
ill make it one of the finest
orts on the continent. He will
ificent modern hotel, and also
nber of cottages, he intends to
neral water analyzed and will
n bath houses, where mineral
s had by those who desire them
0 acres of land which goes with
nd will be used as stock farm
r has a number of fine horses in
hich he will bring out here for
rposes. Belleville Ontario.

hese Board.
ese Board on Friday afternoon
h 1716 cheese were boarded
nd 355 colored.

NO. WHITE COLORED.	
1	100
2	80
3	60
4	90
5	56
6	175
7	80
8	60
9	60
10	60
11	60
12	60
13	65
14	150
15	85
16	75
17	120
18	60
19	60
20	60
21	180
22	60
23	60
24	60
25	140
26	90
27	60

r, secured Nos. 1, 7, and 8 at
pson secured Nos. 3, 5, and 13
Kinnon secured Nos. 4 and 9
all secured Nos. 21, 23, and 25
oke bid 9 1/2 for Nos. 14, 15,
ales! Bissell bid 9 1/2 for Nos.
3, 16, no sales.

rescription Depart-

icines dispensed by us are fresh
best quality, producing results
tifying alike to physicians and
We are careful and thorough in
tion work—none but graduates
rio College of Pharmacy being
in this department—and our
s low as the superior quality of
ill permit. Try us with your
F. L. HOOPER,
Medical Hall, Napanee.

seemed to be doing a fairly thriving
business.
The deceased was born in County Down,
Ireland, about sixty-seven years ago, and
came to Canada when young. He married
a Miss Brown, who, with ten children,
survive. Mr Coffey was an attendant at
Bethel Congregational church. The re-
mains arrived by the G.T.R. train at
9.40 o'clock, and were taken to the family
home on Stuart street.

THINK IT ACCIDENTAL.
The Kingston Whig of Thursday says:
The sons of the late Mr. Coffey, who went
to Napanee to secure the remains are of
opinion that the death was accidental and
was in nowise premeditated. From en-
quiry they learned that the electric light
on Monday night was poor and persons
had to resort to gas. This Mr. Coffey may
have done. The hole in the door was not
a key hole, but a hole left by the removal
of a Yale lock. Naturally any occupant of
the room to secure privacy would cover the
hole or stuff paper or cloth in it. This Mr.
Coffey may have done, or the hole may
have been filled a month ago by other
parties. The evidence does not establish
that Mr. Coffey had closed it. The letter
he left for his wife was an unfinished one;
he wrote of going away and that she would
hear from here again. His name and
address was written on a copy of a War
Cry. The sons from all they could learn
are quite satisfied that his life was lost in
all probability by his blowing out the gas
before retiring.

Joseph Bennett has purchased the
property owned by Miss Harris, Piety Hill.
The price was \$500.

Church of England Notes

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
services:—Holy Communion on first and
third Sundays of the month at the mid-day
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services for
Sunday, Aug. 24th—St. Alban's, Odessa,
holy communion 10.30 a.m.; Hawley,
evensong 3 p.m.; St. John's Bath, 7.30
p.m. Collections for Superannuation Fund.

PARISH OF CAMDEN—On August 31st there
will be farewell celebration of Holy Com-
munion, and sermons by the present rector
and on Monday evening, Sept. 1st, a fare-
well reception will be held on the grounds
of the Rectory, Camden East, and on Tues-
day, Sept. 2nd, a farewell reception will be
held on the grounds around the church, at
Newburgh. Admission to each 10c, re-
freshments extra. Parties having books
belonging to Rev. F. D. Woodcock are re-
quested to return them to the rectory,
Camden East, before Sept. 1st.

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years,
but can be cleared
by properly fitted glasses.
Spectacles are our specialty.
When we fit them,
they give satisfaction.
Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

silk belts just opened.

Butterick Patterns and Fashion Sheets for September, now in. Order
by mail. No charge for postage. Look around here all you like.—“NO
URGING TO BUY.”

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Cheapside, - Napanee.

EXAMINATION.
Successful candidates for Part II junior
leaving.

NAPANEE.
Harold Cowan, Ethel Dean,
Thomas Dillon, Helen Eyvel, (honors).
Herbert Fyle, Abbie Hamilton,
Gerald Loynes, Margaret McCaul (honors).
Mabel McLean, Bessie Price,
Maggie Price, Irene Schoales,
Gertie Sills, Helena Stevens,
Lillian Unger, Ola Vanaletine,
Sara Vanaletine, Lawrence B. Wright,
Lawrence E. Wright.

BATH.
Arthur Davidson, Mabel Howard,
Jessie McKeever, L. McCaugherty,
Earl Topliff.

NEWBURGH.
Gordon Clancy, Garnet Cox,
Fletcher Huffman, M. L. Husband,
L. E. Longmore, Margaret Paul,
Robert Paul, George Smith,
Della Weese, J. W. Wilson.

Matriculation at Bath, Part I.
Arthur McKenty

Matriculation at Napanee, Part II.
Lillian Bicknell, Arthur Bell,
Frank Boyes, Gladys Grange,
William Leonard, Harold Martin,
John Nelson McKim, Charles Templeton,
Garnet Tulloch.

Junior Matriculation, Part I.
William G. Anderson, Arthur L. Dafeo,
Florence V. Gibbard, Cora A. Madden,
Margaret A. McIntyre, Rod. K. Wenseley.

Senior Leaving at Napanee.
Oliver Aseelstine, (whole), Richard Daly,
(Part I), Henry Daly (Part II), Margaret
Edwards, (Part I), Elsie Eyvel, (whole),
Blanche Hawley, (Part I), Mande Loucka,
(whole), Arthur McGreer, (Part I), Janet
Preston, (Part II), Ethel Preston, (Part I),
Carrie Scott, (Part I), Leah Webster, (Part I).

Collegiate Institute promotion examina-
tions.

FORM III.
Willie Anderson, Harry Baker,
Earl File, Arthur Fraser,
George Gibbard, Raymond Grooms,
James Logie, Ernest Madden,
Luther Wagar, Maud Anderson,
Lena Bartlett, Florence Giobard,
Iolene Haight, Ola Hovey,
Lillian Logie, Flossie Milligan.

FORM II SENIOR.
Willie Allen, Ernest Briscoo,
Stuart Connolly, Arthur Dafeo,
Clarence Denison, Charlie Gleeson,
Rellison Hamby, Ralph Scott,
Roy Scott, Stewart Shetler,
Lena Anderson, Sara Donovan,
Grace Grange, Edith Hawley,
Ethel Hawley, Essie Lucas,
Cora Madden, Mabel Mills,
Monica McCarten, Myrtle McCaul,
Margaret McIntyre, Lillian Preston,
Bessie Sherwood, Ethel Soby.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg, M.A., D.O.S., eye-
sight specialist and practical optician,
with 15 years experience in the profession
of adapting the correct glasses to the de-
fective human eye, again at his office in
Huffman's drug store. Will remain from
Thursday till Saturday night, Aug. 28th
to 30th. Spectacles and eyeglasses in the
very latest styles made to suit the most
difficult cases. Reasonable prices.

D. E. ROSE

Wishes to announce to the public
that he has moved into his new and
commodious drug store, where he will
keep a fine assortment of drugs, patent
medicines, paints, oils of all kinds,
varnishes, glass, fancy goods and a
stock of fancy pictures. Besides he
has added a Soda Fountain where Ice
Cream Soda will be served during the
day and evening, with all the different
flavors.

He hopes to see all his old customers
as well as many new ones, and feeling
thankful for the very liberal patronage
in the past.

Yours very truly,
D. E. ROSE, Tamworth.

During the Next Two Weeks

we are offering our entire stock of
Woollens, comprising,

**ENGLISH,
IRISH, SCOTCH, AND
CANADIAN WEAVES,**

at a great reduction in price.
We do this in order to make room
for our Fall Stock of goods.
We cordially invite your inspec-
tion. We feel confident when you
see our goods you will appreciate
them. Value, perfect fit, and finish
guaranteed.

J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Saturday last a thief entered the golf
club house, Kingston, and stole a gold
watch and chain belonging to a daughter
of Sir Richard Cartwright, while the
young lady was on the links.

See Dr. M. Mecklenburg about your
eyes, no mistakes, no tiresome long tests,
will tell you at a glance what the nature of
the trouble is. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Prices reasonable. M. Mecklenburg at
Huffman's drug store Thursday, Friday
and Saturday, Aug. 28th to 30th.

On Thursday morning, 14th inst., fire
destroyed the Lonsdale woollen mills.
The mills were owned by A. E. Lazier, and
were the finest for the purpose in Eastern
Canada, and were used for the manufacture
of tweeds, woollen goods and yarns. The
cause of the fire is unknown. Loss about
\$10,000; no insurance. The greater part
of the contents were saved.